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THE National Food SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 31, 1947

SUMMARY

Domestic food supplies for 1947 probably will be about as large per person as in 1946, and retail food prices are expected to adjust gradually downward from last November's peaks. Average retail prices for the year, however, are likely to be above the average for 1946 unless consumer purchasing power declines more sharply or quickly than anticipated.

Commercial stocks of most foods are larger than a year ago, food production is likely to continue high, and imports are increasing. A larger proportion of the total food supply will go to domestic consumers this year because of the indicated reduction in military needs and total exports.

Per capita supplies of individual foods for civilian consumption in 1947 will differ from 1946. There will be less lamb and mutton, dried fruits, and perhaps smaller quantities of fresh vegetables and fruits and total milk in all forms. The average consumption of fluid milk and cream, ice cream, eggs, and coffee is likely to decline in 1947 because of decreases in purchases with prices generally higher than in the first half of 1946. On the other hand, consumers will have more beef, canned fish, canned fruits and fruit juices, sugar, dry beans, spices, cereal products, and butter. No significant changes in domestic consumption are expected for other major food commodities, such as pork, fresh and frozen fish, cheese, processed vegetables, poultry, and potatoes.

Some foods will continue to be in smaller supply on a per capita basis than in 1935-39. These include butter, vegetable fats and oils, lamb and mutton, canned fish, dried fruits, sugar, sweetpotatoes, dry beans, rice, rye, spices, and cocoa beans. However, supplies of most other foods will be larger than in the prewar years.

The nutritive value of the estimated food supply for 1947 is approximately the same as in 1946 and substantially higher than in 1935-39.

(For Release Feb. 10, A. M.)

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Note: A limited number of copies of a special article "Wartime Changes in Food Consumption: Part II D Fruits" is available. Because of the paper shortage, the article is not included in this issue.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

The November 1946 level of retail prices of most foods will probably prove to be a peak. Prices of fresh and frozen fish, fresh fruits, fresh and processed vegetables may average somewhat lower in 1947 than for 1946. Unless there is a considerable decline in consumer pruchasing power, the prices of dairy products, fats and oils, meats, sugar, dry beans, cereal products, beverages and spices are likely to average higher during the coming year than in the past year. Accordingly, the 1947 average of retail food prices may be higher than the average for 1946.

Retail food prices have leveled off during recent weeks from the mid-November peak. At that time, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food prices in large cities was 188 after a record rise from June. Although the index declined 2 points by mid-December, it was still 86 percent above the 1935-39 average. Important factors in the downward adjustment are seasonal increases in supplies of lard, dairy products, eggs, and citrus fruit.

NUTRITIONAL REVIEW 1/

According to forecasts of food supplies, per capita supplies of the major nutrients in 1947 will vary little from those available for consumption in 1946. Average supplies of food energy will be at least as high as in 1946. A small decrease in calcium and riboflavin is indicated because of the prospective slight decline in the per capita consumption of fluid milk and cream. Some increase in carbohydrate supplies will result from improved sugar supplies.

Present indications are that the enrichment of grain products is continuing on a voluntary basis at much the same rate as in 1943-46 when enrichment was compulsory under WFO 1. The current high level of available supplies of thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, and iron is due in large part to the enrichment of grain products. Supplies of vitamins A and C depend on the production of fruits and vegetables in 1947 which are difficult to forecast at this time.

The increase in vitamins and minerals since the years 1935-39 has resulted from greater consumption of leafy, green and yellow vegetables, citrus fruit, and whole milk and the enrichment of grain products.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

Table 1.- Volume of agricultural production for sale and for farm home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption 1943-45 preliminary estimates for 1946, with percentage comparisons.

(Index numbers, 1935-39 = 100)

Item	1943	1944	1945	1946 Prel. 1/	1946 as a percentage of 1945
Food grains 2/	116	148	154	160	104
Truck crops 3/	124	137	144	159	110
Fruits and nuts 4/	108	123	115	137	119
Vegetables, excluding truck crops 5/	125	106	109	123	113
Sugar crops 6/	81	81	94	105	112
Total food crops 7/	116	129	130	144	111
Meat animals 8/	150	155	145	139	96
Poultry 9/	152	153	155	145	94
Dairy products 10/	113	115	120	117	98
Total food livestock	138	141	133	133	96
Food production	133	138	136	136	100
Agricultural production, food and non-food	128	136	132	131	99
Civilian per capita food consumption	106	111	112	116	104

1/ Production indexes are based on the December crop report, and estimated marketings and home consumption of livestock and livestock products for the calendar year 1946.
2/ Includes wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat.
3/ Includes truck crops for market (artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons) and truck crops for processing (asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, spinach, and tomatoes).
4/ Includes apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, grapes, strawberries, cranberries, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, olives, dried California figs, fresh and dried plums, almonds, pecans, and walnuts.
5/ Includes dry edible beans, potatoes, sweetpotatoes.
6/ Includes sugar beets, sugarcane for sugar, sugarcane sirup, sorgo sirup, maple sugar, and maple sirup.
7/ Includes peanuts in addition to the other crops.
8/ Includes cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, and hogs.
9/ Includes eggs, chickens, turkeys, and broilers.
10/ Includes wholesale milk, retail milk, butterfat, farm butter, and farm consumption of dairy products.

Table 2 - Total food disappearance: Source and distribution, 1935-39 average and 1940 to 1946 1/

Year	Source of total food: Total food disappearance	Food production	Imports	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Distribution by claimants: Civilian	Military including military civilian feeding	2/ Department of Agriculture: Net purchases	Shipments	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Commercial exports and shipments 3/
	Percentage of food disappearance in each year											
1935-39	100.0	93.7	6.4		.1	97.4						2.6
1940	100.0	94.9	5.5		.4	97.8						2.2
1941	100.0	94.5	6.0		.5	93.7	2.1	2.5	2.3		.2	1.7
1942	100.0	94.1	3.8	2.1		86.3	6.5	6.2	5.2		1.0	1.0
1943	100.0	95.3	4.9		.2	78.9	11.7	8.1	7.1		1.0	1.3
1944	100.0	94.5	4.8	.7		80.3	12.7	5.8	6.5	.7		1.2
1945	100.0	94.1	4.8	1.1		81.3	12.2	4.4	4.8	.4		2.1
1946 Prel.	100.0	96.5	4.2		.7	90.0	3.2	3.8	5.2	1.4		3.0
	Percentage of 1935-39 food disappearance											
1935-39	100.0	93.7	6.4		.1	97.4						2.6
1940	109.7	104.1	6.0		.4	107.2						2.5
1941	114.1	107.8	6.9		.6	106.9	2.4	2.8	2.6		.2	2.0
1942	124.6	117.2	4.7	2.7		107.4	8.1	7.8	6.5		1.3	1.3
1943	129.7	123.7	6.3		.3	102.3	15.2	10.5	9.3		1.2	1.7
1944	136.8	129.3	6.6	.9		109.9	17.4	7.9	8.8	.9		1.6
1945	135.5	127.4	6.6	1.5		110.3	16.6	5.8	6.5	.7		2.8
1946 Prel.	132.1	127.5	5.4		.8	118.9	4.2	5.1	6.9	1.8		3.9

1/ The upper section of the table divides the total disappearance in each year (1) according to the source of the food, and (2) according to its distribution. Both the total disappearance figure and the breakdown are on an index number basis; that is, they represent quantities weighted by average farm prices in the period 1935-39. The disappearance figure includes both domestically produced and imported foods. The lower portion of the table contains the same data expressed as a percentage of total food disappearance in 1935-39 instead of total disappearance in each year. 2/ The quantities assigned to the Department of Agriculture are principally food for lend-lease. These quantities are measured in two ways: (1) in terms of Department of Agriculture purchases from commercial channels, and (2) in terms of shipments out of the country. When measured in terms of purchases, additions to Department of Agriculture stocks included. When measured in terms of shipments, additions to stocks are shown separately. Department of Agriculture shipments were smaller than the total quantities purchased from 1941 to 1943 and stocks were built up. In 1944 to 1946, however, shipments exceeded purchases and stocks were decreased. 3/ The 1935-39, 1940-41 exports and shipments are strictly commercial. For the war years, they approximate the commercial portion as indicated by total exports and shipments less the exports assignable to the Department of Agriculture.

Table 3.- Apparent civilian consumption of major food commodities on a per capita basis, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946 and forecasts for 1947 with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1943	1944	1945	1946 Prel.	Forecast for 1947	1947 as a percentage of 1935-39	1947 as a percentage of 1946
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		
Meats (dressed weight) - Total	125.6	136.3	148.4	137.7	144.2	150-155	121	106
Beef	54.8	49.6	53.4	58.7	60.3	70-72	130	118
Veal	8.0	7.9	11.3	11.6	9.3	10	125	108
Lamb and mutton	6.7	6.4	6.7	7.2	6.1	6	90	98
Pork (excluding lard)	56.1	72.4	77.0	60.2	68.5	64-67	116	96
Poultry products								
Eggs 2/	37.3	43.1	44.0	49.0	46.9	45.0	121	96
Chicken (dressed weight)	17.9	28.0	23.6	25.3	22.8	22.2	124	97
Turkey (dressed weight)	2.6	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	162	100
Dairy products								
Total milk (whole milk equivalent)	801	761	789	799	818	805	100	98
Cheese	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.9	7.0	7	127	100
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.7	18.6	16.1	18.3	19.2	20	120	104
Fluid milk and cream	340	403	421	438	423	400	118	95
Fats and oils - Total, fat content	44.7	43.3	42.4	40.1	39.9	40.3	90	101
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	16.7	11.7	11.9	10.9	10.5	11.5	69	110
Lard	11.0	14.6	13.8	12.0	12.1	12.0	109	99
Margarine	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1)			
Shortening	11.7	9.8	9.2	10.0	10.1)	19.0	94	98
Other edible fats & oils	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.0	6.1)			
Fruits								
Fresh - Total	138.5	120.8	144.6	144.7	144.5	146	105	101
Citrus	48.8	59.6	67.8	65.7	58.6	62	127	106
Apples (commercial)	30.2	25.0	26.5	23.0	25.4)	84	94	98
Other (excluding melons)	59.5	36.2	50.3	56.0	60.5)			
Processed								
Canned fruit	14.9	13.0	9.4	15.0	20.4	4/	---	---
Canned juices	4.1	7.0	10.1	10.3	16.2	4/	---	---
Frozen	3/ .8	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.5	4/	---	---
Dried	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.1	5.3	4/	---	---
Vegetables								
Fresh	235	236	255	266	275	260	111	95
Canned	31.1	33.5	34.7	43.7	47.7	4/	---	---
Frozen	3/ .4	.7	1.4	1.7	1.5	4/	---	---
Potatoes	131	133	127	130	131	4/	---	---
Sweetpotatoes	23.5	21.6	20.7	19.4	19.0	4/	---	---
Beans, dry edible	8.8	8.8	7.9	7.8	8.2	4/	---	---
Canned soups & baby foods	5.2	6.9	8.8	10.2	11.7	4/	---	---
Sugar (refined)	96.5	80.3	89.0	73.6	73.2	82-88	85-91	112-120
Grains								
Corn products:								
Corn meal	22.9	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	20	87	111
Corn sirup	7.7	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.6	12.2	158	105
Corn starch	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	146	106
Corn sugar	2.7	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.4	4.0	148	118
Breakfast cereals	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	153	113
Hominy	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	150	120
Oatmeal	3.9	4.0	3.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	113	100
Barley food products 5/	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	117	93
Wheat:								
Flour 6/	153.1	162.7	162.2	164.2	154.6	153	100	99
Breakfast cereals	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.8	103	112
Rye flour	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.0	77	105
Rice, milled	5.6	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.2	5	89	119
Beverages								
Coffee	14.0	13.0	15.8	16.7	17.2	17	121	99
Tea	.67	.46	.53	.59	.64	.6	90	94
Cocoa beans	4.4	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.1	4	91	98
Peanuts (shelled)	4.4	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.0	4/	---	---

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of total population adjusted for under-enumeration of children under 5 and for military personnel not eating out of civilian supplies.

1/ Data for 1946 preliminary, 1947-forecasts; calendar year basis except for dried fruits which are on a pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits and peanuts on a crop year basis, rice on August 1 year. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year and rice which begins in August of previous year. 2/ In terms of number of eggs, the apparent per capita consumption was 298 in 1935-39, 345 in 1943, 352 in 1944, 392 in 1945, 375 in 1946 and 360 indicated for 1947. 3/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 4/ Not available until April. 5/ All barley food products in terms of malt equivalent. 6/ Includes white, whole wheat, and Semolina flour. 7/ Green bean basis.

Table 4.- Nutrients available for civilian consumption per capita per day, calendar years, 1935-39, average, 1944, 1945, 1946, and forecasts for 1947 with percentage comparisons 1/

Nutrients	Units	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946 Prel.	1947 Forecast	1947 as a percentage of 1935-39	1947 as a percentage of 1946
Food energy	Calories	3,250	3,460	3,350	3,360	3,400	105	101
Protein	Grams	89	100	101	102	101	113	99
Fat	Grams	132	144	138	141	140	106	99
Carbohydrate	Grams	428	439	426	419	432	101	103
Calcium	Grams	.90	1.05	1.09	1.12	1.08	120	96
Iron	Mg.	13.8	18.2	18.7	18.8	19.0	138	101
Vitamin A	Int'l units	8,100	9,800	9,800	9,700	9,600	119	99
Thiamine	Mg.	1.54	2.27	2.21	2.26	2.23	145	99
Riboflavin	Mg.	1.86	2.49	2.52	2.55	2.48	133	97
Niacin	Mg.	15.4	21.3	21.4	21.1	21.5	140	102
Ascorbic acid	Mg.	115	135	141	142	139	121	98

1/ Data computed by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics on the basis of estimates of apparent civilian consumption (retail basis) including estimates of consumption from urban gardens, supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. No deductions have been made in the nutrient estimates for the loss or waste of food in the home or for the destruction or loss of nutrients during the preparation of food. Deductions have been made for inedible refuse. The data for iron, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin include the amounts of these nutrients added to white bread and flour under the enrichment program. The 1947 foresasts assume that voluntary enrichment will continue at the rate required under WFO-1.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

MEATS

Summary of 1946

Civilian consumption of meats in 1946 is estimated at 144 pounds per person, wholesale dressed weight. Large supplies of meats were available during the winter of 1945-46, but supplies became short during the spring as procurement for export was stepped up and production declined seasonally. In May and June, withholdings of livestock because of the possible end of price controls drastically reduced meat supplies. Meat was becoming more plentiful under decontrol in July and August as a result of exceptionally heavy slaughter, but retail prices in large cities rose almost 50 percent. Part of the increase, however, offset the withdrawal of subsidies to slaughterers and to farmers. During the period of the reinstatement of price controls, marketings of livestock were at record low and meat supplies short. After the final decontrol of meat prices on October 15, prices rose sharply at all levels of distribution. Most wartime Government meat orders including the cumpulcory grading of beef, veal, lamb and mutton were discontinued. The marketings of cattle and hogs were quite heavy. Large meat supplies were available for domestic consumption, but retail prices in November and December continued about 60 percent above June ceiling levels.

Meat production for 1946 is estimated at 21.9 billion pounds including 10.6 billion pounds of beef and veal, 1 billion of lamb and mutton, and 10.3 billion pounds of pork, wholesale dressed weight. Exports and shipments in 1946 are estimated at around 1-1/2 billion pounds, including over 400 million pounds from military stocks and a liquidation of CCC stocks. The armed forces and other war agencies procured approximately 870 million pounds of meat during the year 1946.

Prospects for 1947

Meat consumption in 1947 is expected to average 150 to 155 pounds per capita, with 5 to 10 pounds more beef than in 1946. This rate would be the highest since 1911. Pork supplies will be about the same as in 1946 but substantially smaller than in 1943 or 1944. Lamb and mutton supplies will be unusually low. Although the supplies of meat may decline more than seasonally in the middle of the year, they will increase considerably in the late fall and winter.

Retail meat prices are likely to decline only moderately in the next few months because of continued high consumer demand and seasonal reductions in pork, lamb and mutton. Prices of better grade beef may be down substantially in the spring as supplies of grain-fed beef increase.

Total meat production in 1947 is now forecast at around 22.8 billion pounds (dressed meat basis), 4 percent greater than in 1946 and about 30 percent above average production 1937-41. Production of beef may set a new record. The number of cattle on grain feed on January 1 was large, and beef production in the first 9 months of the year probably will be considerably greater than in the same period of 1946. Veal output will continue heavy in 1947 but may fall below production in either 1944 or 1945. Pork output this year is likely to be moderately less than in 1946. Fewer hogs are now on farms pointing to a smaller slaughter during the first 9 months of the year. Increased slaughter from the 1947 spring pig crop during the last quarter of the year probably will not fully offset the earlier reduction. Lamb and mutton output this year is likely to be the smallest in several years. Slaughter during the first 4 months of the year will be low because of the reduced number of sheep and lambs now in feedlots, and slaughter after April will be small because of the reduced 1947 lamb crop.

Exports and shipments of meat in 1947 are not likely to exceed a half billion pounds. Military stocks of meat were depleted in 1946. The procurement of meat for the use of the armed forces and for the feeding of U. S. civilians attached to the occupation troops abroad may be almost as large as the total of 870 million pounds procured in 1946.

FISH

Summary of 1946

Per capita consumption of fresh and frozen fish in 1946 was about 7.7 pounds, slightly smaller than the previous year's record although about one-fifth above prewar average consumption. Marketings of fresh and frozen fish were about equal to the 1945 record of 1.7 billion pounds (round weight) but were 30 percent above prewar because of the expanded fishing fleet and favorable prices for producers. Large supplies of frozen fish were available throughout the year. Retail fish prices have declined somewhat in recent months.

Civilians had about 10 to 15 percent more canned fish in 1946 than in 1945. Preliminary estimates place the total pack at around 618 million pounds, about 4 percent smaller than the 1945 pack. Government purchases declined. Both imports and commercial exports increased. The supply available to United States civilians was probably about 500 million pounds. This represents about 3.6 pounds per capita compared with 5.0 pounds during 1935-39.

Prospects for 1947

Record January holdings of 153 million pounds of frozen fish were in cold storage on January 1, 1947. Consumption leveled off in the last two months of 1946 as the supplies of other foods increased and the demand for fish declined seasonally. Present holdings of frozen fish will be the major source of seafood, other than canned fish, until the new production season starts. Landings of fish are seasonally low during the winter months, but since supplies of frozen fish are ample, a gradual decline in prices is expected. Present prospects indicate a continued high level of fishery operations in 1947, even if prices decline somewhat.

Prospects are good for a larger civilian supply of canned fish in 1947 than in 1946. The 1946 pack was considerably below the 1935-39 average of about 718 million pounds. Packs of both salmon and pilchards were short in 1946; it is unlikely that packs of both would be short in the same year again soon. Packing facilities are sufficient to process larger quantities of fish than in prewar years, and improvements in plant equipment permit greater efficiency of operation.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Summary of 1946

Demand for poultry products continued at a high level in 1946. Consumer incomes were high and meat supplies were short. In the latter part of the year, prices of poultry and eggs were at near record levels although supplies were excellent. Egg consumption for the year averaged 375 eggs per capita, compared with 392 in 1945, and the 1935-39 average of 298 eggs. Procurement of eggs for the armed forces totaled only about 100 million dozen. Approximately 300 million dozen were purchased for export in 1946 compared with 105 million dozen in 1945. Most of them went to Great Britain as dried whole eggs.

Chicken supplies were large in the early part of the year as a result of heavy farm slaughter. The tight feed situation led to a substantial decline in the number of chickens raised and in broiler production which reduced the supply of chicken by mid-year. However, large cold storage stocks at the beginning of the year and the sharp reduction of military procurement permitted civilian consumption for 1946 of 22.8 pounds per capita limiting the decline from 1945 to 10 percent. The same factors operated to offset the 9 percent reduction in the number of turkeys raised. Turkey consumption in 1946 is estimated at 4.2 pounds per capita.

Prospects for 1947

The general outlook for supplies of poultry products is little different from that of 1946. Consumption of eggs may be slightly lower, but there may be little change in chicken and turkey consumption. Egg production is expected to decrease about 5 percent, largely as a result of a reduction in the number of hens and pullets on farms at the beginning of the year. Domestic demand for eggs is expected to be perhaps 360 per person, but average retail prices may be higher than in 1946. Prices of eggs are required by law to be maintained at not less than 90 percent of parity, to the extent that funds are available. Prospective export demand for eggs, principally dried eggs for Great Britain, may be 150 to 250 million dozen. If so, the demand and supply situation at the higher price level would be reasonably well in balance for the year as a whole.

Supplies of chicken for 1947 consumption are expected to be much the same as those during the past year. The number of chickens raised is likely to be about equal to that of 1946, but there will be no decline in number of chickens on farms comparable to the 8 percent decrease in 1946. The resulting lower output of farm chicken meat will be about offset by higher production of commercial broilers. Commercial broiler output in 1946 was limited by the feed shortage. Record cold storage stocks of turkey are expected to offset, at least in part, the indicated reduction in the number of turkeys raised in 1947. If so, civilian supplies might approximate the record level of 4 pounds per person reached in 1945 and 1946.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Summary of 1946

Important changes from the wartime pattern of milk utilization began in 1946 after the lapse of price controls on dairy products. Partly as a result of the sharp rise in retail prices, the consumption of fluid milk and cream per person decreased more than seasonally from the peak reached in the early part of 1946. At the same time, butter production increased contra-seasonally in July and thereafter decreased less rapidly than usual. By the end of 1946, it was running about one-third above the comparable period of the previous year.

Civilian consumption of milk in all forms is estimated at 818 pounds per capita (whole milk equivalent on a fat-solids basis). For the year as a whole, fluid milk and cream consumption averaged 423 pounds per capita. A new record of almost 60 billion pounds of milk used as fluid milk and cream was established, including farm home consumption. After decontrol, the price of delivered milk in large cities rose from 16.4 cents per quart in June to 20.3 cents in December.

Butter production for the year was about 1500 million pounds, the smallest in over 40 years. The procurement of butter for the armed forces and for export in 1946 was the lowest since before the war, but civilian consumption averaged only 10.5 pounds per capita. Somewhat larger supplies were available in the latter part of the year, although at much higher prices. The retail price of butter in large cities averaged 54.7 cents in mid-January, 61.0 cents in June, 96.3 cents in October and 91.5 cents in December. Wholesale prices fluctuated widely from day to day.

Cheese consumption per capita averaged 7.0 pounds in 1946. Production continued relatively high, and purchases for military and export were down from 1945. The consumer demand for cheese was exceptionally strong as shown by the increase in retail price of American cheese in large cities from 41.3 cents per pound in June to 51.2 cents in July after price controls lapsed.

Evaporated milk production declined about 18 percent from the previous year, and condensed milk 13 percent. The drop in military purchases to about 1/10 of the previous year's take was an important factor in increased production for civilian use so civilian per capita consumption was 19.2 pounds compared with 18.3 pounds in 1945. Procurement of evaporated and condensed milk for exports and shipments was only about half as large as in 1945, but total exports and shipments were at a record, principally because of transfers from military stocks. The retail price of evaporated milk in large cities was 10.4 cents per can in June and increased to 14.0 cents in mid-December.

Prospects for 1947

Civilian milk supplies in 1947 probably will be close to prewar average of 800 pounds per capita, whole milk equivalent, but somewhat below the 1946 rate of 818 pounds per capita. Milk production on farms is expected to be much the same as the 1946 output of 119.9 billion pounds. There will be fewer milk cows on farms, but a higher average production per cow is expected. Procurement of dairy products for export and military use is likely to be smaller than in 1946.

Fluid milk and cream consumption per capita will be considerably higher than the prewar level of 340 pounds but may be lower than the averages for the past three years due in part to increased civilian population. Shifts in this direction occurred in the last quarter of 1946 when the utilization of milk in manufactured dairy products increased over the same months of 1945, while total milk production remained slightly under 1945 levels. Fluid milk prices are expected to decline during the flush season of milk production. Moreover, they are not likely to return during the latter part of the year to the peaks of late 1946.

Per capita butter production and consumption are expected to recover slightly from the record low of 1946 as decreased consumption of fluid milk and cream releases butterfat for manufacturing purposes. Civilian supplies will probably exceed the 10.5 and 10.9 pound per person levels of 1946 and 1945 respectively, but remain well under the prewar average of 16.7 pounds. Butter prices have already declined more than seasonally, but probably will not fall below the prices prevailing last spring.

Ice cream consumption, like fluid milk and cream, is closely associated with consumer income. Consumption probably will remain at a high level compared with prewar, but may decrease slightly from the 1946 peak. New manufacturing methods and new uses for manufactured dairy products (particularly dried milk) were developed during the war. Continued near record per capita consumption is indicated for such products as evaporated milk, cheese, dried whole milk, and dried skim.

FATS AND OILS

Summary of 1946

Disappearance of food fats and oils into civilian trade channels in 1946 is estimated at about 40 pounds per capita, including the fat content of butter. This was about the same as in 1945, and 11 percent below the 1935-39 average of 44.7 pounds. Supplies of fats and oils for domestic consumption in 1946 were restricted by the decline in butter and cottonseed oil production, relatively large exports of lard and soybean oil, and substantially smaller stocks of lard on hand at the beginning of 1946 than a year earlier.

Butter consumption in 1946 is estimated at 10.5 pounds per capita, actual weight. Very little butter went for noncivilian use last year so the real factor in reduced civilian consumption was the very low level of butter production.

Lard consumption averaged 12.1 pounds per capita, about the same as in 1945. Compared with 1945, lard production was slightly larger in 1946, less lard was used in nonfood products, and exports were smaller. Exports and shipments of lard in 1946 were about 450 million pounds compared with 964 million in 1945. The procurement of lard by the armed forces was reduced from 227 million pounds in 1945 to only 21 million pounds in 1946.

For 1946 as a whole, civilian consumption of margarine per person apparently was slightly smaller than a year earlier, while civilian consumption of shortening and cooking and salad oils was about the same as in 1945. Output of margarine, shortening, and cooking and salad oils for civilians was restricted during the first 10 months of 1946 by manufacturers' quotas on the use of fats and oils in these products. The quotas resulted in a lower rate of output of margarine per consumer than in 1945, and in about the same rate of production, per person, of shortening and oils. With the termination of controls in late October, production of margarine increased sharply, rising well over the level of a year earlier.

Prices of food fats and oils were subject to ceilings in 1946 until the temporary lapse of all price ceilings July 1. When price controls were reinstituted on July 25, butter was specifically exempted from ceilings. Ceilings on other food fats were suspended until August 23. Price ceilings for lard were terminated October 15, and for the remaining food fats on October 17.

Wholesale lard prices skyrocketed from the early October ceiling level of 17.3 cents per pound, Chicago, to over 60 cents a pound in late October, then steadily declined as production increased. Federally inspected lard output in November and December was unusually large, and by early December the Chicago wholesale price of lard was 27 cents per pound. Since early December, lard prices have remained relatively low. With lard output expected to decline more than seasonally this spring and summer, some advance in lard prices over the December and January level is likely, provided general business activity remains high.

Prices of edible vegetable oils and of margarine and shortening after decontrol advanced less sharply than lard prices but continued to rise until late December. In early January, the wholesale price of margarine at Chicago was 37 cents per pound compared with the ceiling level of 29 cents; and the wholesale price of hydrogenated cottonseed oil shortening at New York was 33 cents compared with the former ceilings of 18 cents. These prices are likely to continue high through the spring and summer.

Wholesale prices of butter in October, November and December reached record highs of over 80 cents per pound compared with the June 30 ceilings of 55 cents (92-score butter, Chicago). In late December and January there were fairly sharp declines, and with butter production expected to rise more than seasonally this spring and summer, some further price decline is likely.

Prospects for 1947

Increases in the supply of food fats and oils in 1947 will depend principally on the increase in the production of butter. The rate of creamery butter output in the last few weeks of 1946 and the first weeks of 1947 was about one-third higher than a year earlier. Although butter production and fluid milk and cream use are both increasing seasonally, a relatively greater quantity of milk is going into butter production than a year ago. Butter production is likely to continue well above the 1946 rate throughout the year. Little butter will be exported, but the armed forces are expected to procure more than in 1946 when they were drawing on accumulated stocks. Practically all of the increase in butter supplies will go to U. S. consumers. Butter prices have been declining from the autumn peak as supplies have increased. The seasonal peak in production and the usual low point in butter prices is in June. Retail prices are not likely to drop much below the May 1946 ceiling price of about 55 cents in large cities because the consumer demand for other dairy products is very high and milk would be diverted to higher paying uses.

In the first 6 or 8 months of 1947, particularly in the late spring and summer, supplies of food fats other than butter probably will be even smaller than in the corresponding period of 1946. The anticipated output of edible vegetable oils from 1946 crops is about the same as that from crops harvested in 1945. With controls on use of oils and fats in edible products removed in late October 1946, vegetable oils moved into consumption at a substantially faster rate in October-December 1946 than a year earlier. Factory and warehouse stocks of corn, cottonseed, soybean, and peanut oils on December 31, 1946 totaled only 490 million pounds, 282 million pounds less than a year earlier. Since these are the principal ingredients of margarine and shortening, output of these products, as well as cooking and salad oils, may be materially reduced next spring or summer.

The production of lard this winter is expected to total about the same as a year earlier. Lard production was heavy in January, but hog slaughter in February and March may be down considerably from the comparable period of 1946 because of the relatively heavy run of hogs in the past three months. The output of lard this spring and summer may be slightly less than in the spring and summer of 1946 as a result of a reduction in the 1946 fall pig crop. The marketing of pigs from this crop will begin in April and extend through September. Exports of lard in the first 6 months of 1947 are expected to be substantially smaller than a year earlier when 293 million pounds were shipped to foreign countries.

Present prospects indicate an increase in oil crop acreages in 1947. With average growing conditions, there may be a substantial increase in production of oilseeds over 1946. This would be reflected in large supplies of vegetable oils when the new crushing season begins early next fall. Also, farmers are likely to raise more pigs this spring than last. The supply of corn is large, and hog prices are unusually high in relation to corn prices. An increase in the spring pig crop will mean an increased output of lard in the fall of 1947 and winter of 1948.

FRUITS

Summary for 1946

Civilian per capita consumption of fruits, fresh and processed on a fresh fruit equivalent basis, reached a new high of about 230 pounds in 1946. Fresh fruit consumption made up about 144 pounds of this total. More canned fruits and fruit juices were consumed in 1946 than in 1945. Important factors in the year's high level of fruit consumption were the record large citrus crops, the record 1946 deciduous crop, increased imports of tropical fruits, and substantial reductions in military procurement. Fruit was generally plentiful throughout the year although apples were short in the first half of the year, and oranges in the summer. Prices of fresh fruit were somewhat lower than in the previous year, but prices of processed fruits averaged as high as in 1945 or higher.

Canned fruit supplies were relatively short until the large 1946 packs moved into distribution. The movement of 1945 packs before January 1, 1946 had been particularly heavy. Civilian consumption of canned fruits in 1946 is estimated at 20 pounds per capita compared with 15 pounds in 1945. The revised estimate of average consumption in 1941-42 is 19 pounds and the estimate for 1935-39, 15 pounds. Another new record in canned fruit juice consumption was made in 1946, 16 pounds per person. As the 1946 packs of canned fruits and fruit juices moved into distribution, some downward price adjustments were made.

Dried fruit supplies were about prewar in size, but the demand was relatively strong, and prices were high. Frozen fruit consumption was larger in 1946 than in the previous year, but large stocks were still in cold storage at the end of 1946. Some of these supplies will be processed in 1947 as sugar becomes available.

Prospects for 1947

During the winter and early spring of 1947, total supplies of fruit will be considerably larger than a year earlier. Substantially larger supplies of oranges and moderately larger supplies of grapefruit from the record 1946-47 crop remained to be marketed after the first of the year than was true a year earlier. Cold storage stocks of apples January 1, 1947 were more than two-thirds larger than stocks a year earlier but only slightly above average. Moderate quantities of pears will be available from cold storage stocks. Winter-season supplies of fresh strawberries will be substantially larger this year than last, and prospects are favorable for a good strawberry crop this spring. Prices for fresh fruit this winter are expected to continue lower than a year earlier. The retail prices of citrus have only recently reflected the great decline in producer prices.

Supplies of canned fruits and fruit juices from the record-large 1946 packs will continue plentiful this winter. Canned grapefruit segments and pineapple juice are available once more in prewar volume. Canned citrus juices are more abundant than ever. Especially large supplies of apples and applesauce, apricots, peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail will be available. Frozen fruits continue plentiful from the stocks which were about one-fourth larger on January 1, 1947 than a year earlier. Only dried fruits are in slightly smaller supply this winter than last, because of the small packs. Some further downward adjustments in retail prices of processed fruits are to be expected from large civilian supplies of both fresh and processed fruits and other foods as well.

It is still too early in the year to forecast with accuracy the supplies of fruits that will be forthcoming from the 1947 deciduous crops. Although fruit trees and vines are now in generally good condition, they have yet to pass through the critical spring period when frost and wet weather could materially affect the bloom and set of the new fruit. Even so, it is unlikely that as many record-large crops will be produced in 1947 as in 1946.

VEGETABLES

Summary of 1946

Vegetable production and consumption were both at record levels in 1946. High consumer purchasing power supported the strong consumer demand for fresh and processed vegetables throughout the year. More fresh vegetables were marketed and consumed than ever before. The pack of canned vegetables and the consumption of canned vegetables per capita set new records. The pack of frozen vegetables increased again over the previous year but consumption declined slightly, as evidenced by the accumulation of stocks. Although potato production reached a new high, consumption averaged 131 pounds per capita, about the same as in the prewar period.

The favorable prices received in recent years led to increased acreages planted in 1946 in vegetables including an 8 percent increase for the commercial truck crops grown for fresh market. With yields well above average, supplies permitted average per capita consumption of fresh vegetables to increase to 275 pounds. New highs in per capita consumption are indicated for onions, cabbage, and lettuce. The prices for fresh vegetables during most of the year averaged moderately lower than in 1945.

Canned vegetable consumption in 1946 is estimated at 48 pounds per capita compared with 44 pounds in 1945, the prewar peak of 39 pounds in 1941, and the 1935-39 average of 31 pounds. Stocks on hand at the beginning of the year were below prewar but they increased substantially by the end of the year. The 1946 pack of 7,600 million pounds (approximately 260 million cases) set a new record. Almost all canned vegetables except whole tomatoes and some tomato products were plentiful most of the year. The ceiling prices of canned vegetables had been increased before July to cover higher costs. From July to December prices of canned vegetables rose about 40 percent.

Supplies of potatoes were plentiful throughout the year. Consumer demand was less than available supplies at support prices and over 40 million bushels of potatoes were purchased by the Department to support prices. Large quantities of these were distributed for alcohol production, school lunches and for livestock feed. Exports and shipments of fresh potatoes are estimated at 12.5 million bushels. Despite food shortages in Europe, additional quantities of fresh potatoes could not be shipped because of the costs and difficulties involved in exporting them. To compete with grain for relief use, dehydrated potatoes would have required heavy subsidies by the U. S. Government.

Sweetpotatoes were short of demand while ceilings were in effect. Consumption of sweetpotatoes in 1946 is estimated at about 19 pounds per capita, about 24 percent below the prewar average of 23.5 pounds. Dry beans also were short. The 1945 dry bean crop was smaller than in the previous war years, and 1946 exports had to come out of current supplies instead of out of carry-over as in 1945. Supplies of dry peas were adequate for all domestic requirements and in addition provided large quantities for export for civilian relief feeding by the military.

Prospects for 1947

Barring unfavorable weather, plentiful supplies of both fresh and processed vegetables are expected for 1947. Retail prices are likely to average somewhat lower than in 1946, although considerably above prewar. The production and consumption of fresh vegetables may decline 5 to 10 percent from the high level of the past two years when conditions were unusually favorable. Winter fresh vegetables will be plentiful. Large supplies of processed vegetables are expected for 1947, particularly from the huge 1946 pack. Stocks of canned vegetables on January 1 were at a high level. Cold-storage stocks of frozen vegetables on January 1 this year set a new record. This year's pack of processed vegetables is likely to be larger than prewar, although it is too early to estimate the size. Canned vegetable supplies for civilians are likely to continue at about the 1946 rate. Frozen vegetable consumption may exceed 2 pounds per capita.

Potatoes probably will be plentiful again in 1947. Stocks on January 1 were record large, and this year's production is likely to supply at least average quantities for domestic use. Sweetpotatoes are relatively short as reflected in current high prices. The 1946 crop was about average in size, but consumer demand is very strong.

Retail supplies of dry beans are expected to be adequate to meet demand at the new retail prices which are double the ceiling prices in effect a year earlier The 1946 crop, cleaned basis, is estimated to be about 2? percent larger than the 1945 crop. Civilian supplies will be somewhat smaller than the prewar average of 9 pounds per person.

With the crop of dry field peas in 1946 nearly 30 percent larger than average, supplies of dry peas are expected to be ample for domestic demand in addition to providing substantial quantities for relief feeding by the Army.

SUGAR

Summary of 1946

Consumption of sugar by civilians in 1946 averaged between 72 and 73 pounds per capita, only 7? percent of the 1935-39 average. Supplies of sugar in the U.S. chiefly because of reduced imports resulting from the short world supply, were far short of demand at ceiling prices and rationing was continued throughout 1946.

Available supplies were poorly distributed over the country, particularly in the last half of the year. Some of the problems in distribution arose from irregular imports as a result of the maritime strike, the New York trucking strike and the strike of Hawaiian sugar workers. In many areas there was not enough sugar to meet ration demand while some producing areas had more sugar on hand than ration demand could absorb. To assist in more effective distribution, a subsidy program was instituted to cover the transportation of sugar from the West to the East.

Among the provisions in the purchase agreement for Cuban sugar concluded in July is one that tied the Cuban price to the U. S. Retail Food Price Index. This has resulted in upward adjustments in the price of sugar since the U. S. decontrol of prices. The wholesale list price of refined cane sugar rose from $6.10 per 100 pounds in July to $8.00 in December.

Prospects for 1947

Somewhat more sugar will be available for U. S. consumers in 1947 than in the past two years. Consumption of sugar in the household and in the form of processed foods may amount to at least 80 pounds per capita depending on the outturn of the Caribbean crop. No major increases in sugar supplies appear to be possible without the U. S. taking an increased portion of world supplies. The world sugar situation continues tight, principally because supplies from the Philippines, Java, and Formosa are still far below prewar. The domestic sugar crop in 1946, cane and beet, is estimated at 2 million tons compared with the 1945 crop of 1,753 thousand tons. The European fall beet crop appears to have been 34 percent larger than the abnormally low 1945 crop, but is still much below prewar. This year's Cuban crop is much larger than the previous year and is variously estimated from 5 million to well over 5.5 million short tons (raw value). The Puerto Rican crop appears to be about the same as last year, and the Hawaiian crop may be slightly larger.

On the basis of the brighter outlook for 1947, the Secretary of Agriculture has announced that "barring unpredictable disasters" the annual sugar ration will be increased after April 1, 1947 by one 5-pound stamp for each consumer and by an additional 10 percent of 1941 base period use for industrial users. This would bring industrial users up to 70 percent of base period use. Despite the brighter outlook, U. S. supplies of sugar will be short in 1947 relative to demand at ceiling prices.

FOOD GRAINS

Summary of 1946

The consumption of wheat and rice cereal products in the U. S. was somewhat restricted in 1946 by the diversion of supplies to help meet relief needs abroad. Civilian consumption of wheat per capita is estimated at 210 pounds compared with 235 pounds in 1945 and the 220 pound average for 1935-39. The quantity of flour milled for domestic use was restricted from March through November. The extraction rate from wheat to flour was raised under a War Food Order for the period March 1 to September 1. Non-military exports and shipments of wheat and flour for the year totaled about 273 million bushels, grain equivalent, and the military services exported about 75 million bushels of wheat and flour for use in occupied areas.

Total domestic use of wheat in calendar year 1946 is estimated at 832 million bushels of which about 488 million bushels were for civilian food. Feed use of about 255 million bushels was large, but considerably less than the quantity used in recent years. The use of wheat for the production of alcohol and spirits totaled less than 2 million bushels because it was severely restricted in the early part of the year and prohibited after March 1.

The consumption of rye as food was limited by short supplies in 1946. Stocks at the beginning of the year were the lowest on record for that date and the crop of only 18.7 million bushels was the smallest, except for 1934, since 1875. Stocks of rye at the end of 1946 were even smaller than those at the beginning of the year.

Domestic rice supplies were short most of the year because of heavy exports and shipments Civilian food use from the 1945 crop is estimated at 4.2 pounds of milled rice per capita, a total of 18.9 million bushels of rough rice. Exports and shipments are estimated at 33.5 million bushels; feed, seed, and brewers' use of screenings, 9.5 million bushels; and military procurement, 6.7 million bushels.

Supplies of most corn food products were somewhat short during the late spring, summer, and fall as a result of the heavy demand for corn for feed and industrial use as well as for food. Oatmeal supplies were plentiful throughout the year. About average quantities of barley food products were available.

Prospects for 1947

Domestic supplies of cereals are expected to be relatively plentiful in 1947. However, January 1 stocks of wheat were less than at the beginning of 1946, and the heavy demand for wheat for export continues. The food situation in some parts of Europe and Asia is acute again this year and large amounts of grains will continue to be exported from the U. S. However, very large U. S. supplies of corn and oats for food and feed as well as large supplies of other foods are expected to ease domestic pressure on wheat compared with the situation which developed in the spring of 1946.

Plentiful wheat supplies are expected again after the mid-year harvest. A 1947 winter wheat crop of about 947 million bushels is indicated on the basis of estimated acreage and the relationship of seeded yields in past years with such factors as December 1 reported condition and weather through November. Per capita consumption of wheat in 1947 undoubtedly will exceed the restricted rate of 1946, but it is not likely to reach the high 1945 rate. Exports of wheat in 1947 are likely to continue high. In addition to heavy exports this spring, demand for U.S. wheat will continue in the latter part of the year. Even if the 1947 harvests of wheat in other parts of the world are good, there will be considerable need for wheat to rebuild the very low stocks in the importing countries.

Per capita consumption of rye as food in 1947 probably will continue below the prewar average. Stocks of rye on January 1, 1947 were only 8.5 million bushels, a new low. The acreage of rye sown for all purposes last fall is estimated at 5 percent larger than sown a year earlier, and the condition on December 1 was 9 points above the same date in 1945. On the basis of these indications, a crop considerably above that of 1946 is in prospect However, the indicated acreage is little more than half of the 1935-44 average, and it is not likely that production will be large enough to supply in full the feed and alcohol demand in addition to food and seed needs.

Civilian per capita supplies of rice from the record 1946 crop may amount to 5 pounds of milled rice per capita, the equivalent of about 24 million bushels of rough rice This will be the largest civilian supply since 1942 but still below prewar. The 1946 rice crop is estimated at 71.5 million bushels. Exports and shipments from this crop may total approximately 35 million bushels, rough rice equivalent; military use, 2.0 million bushels; seed, feed and use of broken rice by brewers, 8.5 million bushels. This will leave only small supplies of rice at the end of the marketing year, but another large crop in 1947 is expected in view of the favorable outlook for prices.

With near record January 1 stocks of corn and no price controls, processing of corn starch, sugar, and sirup by the wet milling industry may be the highest on record Supplies of corn meal, hominy, grits, and prepared breakfast food are also likely to increase to meet continued heavy demands. Abundant supplies of oats are again available for processing oatmeal. Barley stocks on January 1 were the smallest since 1938. Accordingly, supplies of barley food products are likely to be smaller than in recent years.

BEVERAGES AND SPICES

Summary of 1946

During 1946. per capita consumption of coffee in the United States reached the record high level of slightly more than 17 pounds. Subsidy payments to coffee importers which amounted to about 3 cents per pound, were terminated on July 30. On August 14, an 8 cent per pound price increase became effective. The Office of Price Administration removed all price ceilings on coffee on October 17. Tea consumption was .64 pounds per capita during 1946, slightly above the 1945 level but still below the prewar average. The price of tea did not change materially in 1946 even after the price ceilings were removed. Green tea, available only to the Army during most of the war years, reappeared in the civilian market during the last quarter of 1946 when small supplies from Japan began to arrive in the United States. During the war the Army used available green tea as an incentive for native workmen employed on military installations in North Africa and other parts of the world.

Cocoa bean consumption during 1946 amounted to about 4 pounds per person, much the same as in the preceding year. War Food Order 25, which gave the Department of Agriculture authority to control the domestic distribution of primary cocoa bean products during the war, was terminated on October 25.

Moderate supplies of major spices other than mace, nutmeg, and pepper, were available during 1946. Mace, nutmeg, and pepper imports continued much below prewar levels. Pepper imports amounted to only 3,350 tons, practically all of which came from the partially rehabilitated plantations in the Netherlands East Indies. On October 24, War Food Order 19, limiting sales of pepper to specified percentages of the 1941 distribution, was terminated. The distribution of pepper supplies in the United States was regulated because imports of the commodity practically ceased after 1941. The United States stocks of pepper dwindled from 91 million pounds in 1941 to about 2 million pounds in the fall of 1946 The prices of mace, nutmeg and pepper increased sharply after price ceilings were removed on these commodities, but prices of other spices remained at about their ceiling level.

Prospects for 1947

Coffee supplies will continue to be plentiful in 1947. Competition of other importing countries with the United States for exportable world supplies of coffee is not expected to be any greater than it was in 1946. Civilian consumption of coffee at the present prices is likely to continue high in 1947 although perhaps half a pound below the 17 pound rate of 1946. Tea imports and consumption in the United States probably will not change very much during the coming year. Although some increase in the retail price of tea is expected, no significant change in demand is anticipated. The distribution of black tea was controlled during the war, but it will not be allocated after March 31, 1947. There will be more green tea available to consumers in the United States than there has been in the past few years. Increased imports are expected from Japan and other countries in the Far East. The per capita consumption of cocoa beans may be almost as large in 1947 as in the past year. Some downward adjustment is to be expected in cocoa bean prices, which rose sharply in late 1946. The import controls on cocoa beans were removed on January 7. Supplies of spices will be larger in 1947 than in the preceding year. However, mace, nutmeg and pepper will continue to be in short supply. The rehabilitation of spice plantations in the Netherlands East Indies is expected to take at least two more years.

Table 5.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1944, 1945, 1946 and forecasts for 1947 with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946 prel.	Forecasts for 1947	1947 as a percentage of 1935-39	1947 as a percentage of 1946
Meats (dressed weight)								
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,936	9,135	10,157	9,200	10,400	150	113
Veal	" "	1,038	1,596	1,635	1,400	1,500	145	107
Lamb and mutton	" "	871	1,023	1,053	980	850	98	87
Pork (excluding lard)	" "	7,337	12,916	10,046	10,300	10,000	136	97
Total meats	" "	16,182	24,670	22,891	21,880	22,750	141	104
Poultry and eggs								
Eggs	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,305	5,060	5,030	4,735	142	94
Chicken (dressed weight)	Mil.lb.	2,325	3,468	3,700	3,200	3,175	137	99
Turkey (dressed weight)	" "	350	552	677	630	570	163	90
Dairy products								
Total milk 2/	" "	103,656	118,504	121,744	119,498	113,500	114	99
Cheese 3/	" "	669	1,016	1,115	1,092	1,100	164	101
Cond. and evap. milk	" "	2,225	3,750	4,123	3,378	3,365	151	100
Fluid milk and cream 4/	" "	44,146	55,946	58,428	59,653	56,500	128	95
Fats and oils								
Butter, farm & factory	" "	2,170	1,818	1,699	1,502	1,700	78	113
Lard 6/	" "	1,624	2,941	2,075	2,142	2,150	132	100
Margarine (fat content)	" "	303	479	499	466)			
Shortening	" "	1,529	1,364	1,449	1,449)	2,890	120	113
Other edible fats and oils 7/	" "	575	1,149	954	644)			
Total fats & oils 5/	" "	6,201	7,751	6,676	6,203	6,740	109	109
Fruits								
Fresh:								
Citrus	" "	6,870	10,069	9,974	9,328	10,000	146	107
Apples (commercial)	" "	4,384	4,181	2,426	4,272)	9,300	101	92
Other (excl.melons)	" "	4,847	5,051	5,364	5,788)			
Processed:								
Canned fruit	" "	1,705	2,077	1,929	3,002	8/	---	---
Canned fruit juices	" "	321	1,629	1,822	2,150	8/	---	---
Frozen	" "	106	341	452	450	8/	---	---
Dried	" "	1,111	1,139	1,015	983	8/	---	---

Continued -

Table 5-. Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 average 1944, 1945, 1946, and forecasts for 1947 with percentage comparisons 1/ -- Continued

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946 Prel.	Forecasts for 1947	1947 as a percentage of 1935-39	1947 as a percentage of 1946
Vegetables								
Fresh 9/	Mil. lb	30,498	34,358	35,702	39,556	37,500	123	95
Canned 10/	" "	4,084	6,367	6,636	7,606	8/	---	--
Frozen	" "	11/ 78	238	308	380	8/	---	--
Potatoes	Mil.bu.	356	383	418	475	8/	---	---
Sweetpotatoes	" "	68	71	65	67	8/	---	--
Dry edible beans 12/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,497	1,195	1,474	8/	---	--
Canned soups	" "	684	890	977	1,400	8/	---	--
Canned baby foods	" "	48	306	422	450	8/	---	--
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 sh.tons	1,948	1,512	1,667	2,000	2,000	103	100
Grains								
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,072	1,108	1,156	1,175	155	102
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	25.5	24.0	18.7	8/	---	---
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	1,943	2,025	2,044	8/	---	---
Corn	Mil.bu.	2,316	3,203	2,881	3,288	8/	---	---
Oats	" "	1,045	1,155	1,536	1,510	8/	---	---
Barley	" "	239	279	267	263	8/	---	---
Peanuts	Mil.lb.	1,229	2,111	2,062	2,076	8/	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits which are on a pack-year basis; rice on a marketing year. 2/ The production of total milk for human consumption differs from total farm production of milk in that the former excludes milk fed to calves but includes off-farm production while the latter excludes off-farm production but includes milk fed tc calves. Milk fed to calves and milk produced off farms are usually of approximately equal volume. 3/ Excluding full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 4/ Fluid milk equivalent for fresh use. 5/ Fat content basis except for butter which is on an actual weight basis. 6/ Excluding amount used in manufactured products. 7/ Represents fats used in cooking and salad oils, salad dressing, mayonnaise, bakery products and other minor uses such as fish canning. 8/ Not available until April. 9/ Estimates of all vegetables and melons other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes include reported commercial production for fresh market shipments plus rough estimates of quantities produced in market gardens for fresh sale and farm gardens for home use. Excludes town garden production. 10/ Includes asparagus, beans (lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, hominy, kraut (including bulk), peas, pickles (including bulk), pimientos, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes pumpkin and squash, tomatoes, tomato pulp, and tomato juice, tomato sauce, paste, and catsup, and chili sauce, mixed vegetables. 11/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 12/ Cleaned basis.

Table 6. -Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States 1935-44 and 1945-46 by months
(Index numbers 1935-39= 100)

Year and month	Meats	Eggs	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Cereals and bakery products	Fruit and vegetables: Fresh	Fruit and vegetables: Canned	Fruit and vegetables: Dried	Sugar and Sweets	Beverages	All foods	Consumer price index
1935	100	104	98	110	102	99	106	101	101	104	100	98
1936	99	103	102	103	101	106	101	97	100	99	101	99
1937	106	101	105	106	103	109	103	116	101	104	105	103
1938	99	100	100	94	100	92	97	93	98	98	98	101
1939	97	91	96	88	94	95	92	95	101	96	95	99
1940	96	94	101	82	97	97	92	101	97	92	97	100
1941	108	112	112	94	98	104	98	107	106	102	106	105
1942	126	136	125	120	105	133	122	136	126	122	124	117
1943	134	162	135	126	108	178	131	159	127	125	138	124
1944	130	153	134	123	108	168	130	166	126	124	136	126
1945	131	164	134	124	109	188	130	168	126	125	139	128
Jan.	130	170	134	123	109	178	130	167	126	124	137	127
Feb.	131	153	134	124	109	178	130	167	126	124	136	127
Mar.	131	141	134	124	109	179	130	167	126	124	136	127
Apr.	131	140	134	124	109	183	130	168	126	125	137	127
May	132	141	134	124	109	195	130	169	127	125	139	128
June	132	145	133	124	109	208	130	169	126	125	141	129
July	132	157	133	124	109	207	130	169	126	125	142	129
Aug.	132	171	133	124	109	196	130	169	127	125	141	129
Sept.	132	184	133	124	109	182	130	169	126	125	139	129
Oct.	131	186	133	124	109	182	130	169	126	125	139	129
Nov.	131	192	136	124	109	182	131	168	126	125	140	129
Dec.	131	193	136	125	109	188	130	169	127	125	141	130
1946	161	169	165	152	125	191	141	190	144	140	160	139
Jan.	131	172	136	126	109	193	130	169	126	125	141	130
Feb.	131	144	137	125	110	193	131	170	127	125	140	130
Mar.	131	139	137	126	110	196	130	169	132	125	140	130
Apr.	133	138	137	126	113	200	129	170	135	125	142	131
May	134	140	139	126	115	200	128	172	136	125	143	132
June	134	147	148	126	122	197	128	172	136	125	146	133
July	174	161	179	138	126	202	131	176	138	126	166	141
Aug.	187	174	180	130	135	186	141	183	140	127	171	144
Sept.	188	193	187	151	137	181	149	186	142	162	174	146
Oct.	191	215	202	148	138	179	155	199	168	166	180	149
Nov.	204	202	198	244	141	182	168	252	170	168	188	152
Dec.	198	201	201	207	142	181	173	268	175	176	186	153

Index numbers from Bureau of Labor Statistics and rounded to the nearest whole number by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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THE National Food SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NFS - 40 BAE APRIL - JUNE 1947

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 15, 1947

SUMMARY

Domestic food supplies for the late spring and summer will be as large as last year. Retail food prices will continue substantially higher than in the summer of 1946 but are likely to be somewhat lower than in recent months.

Although total food supplies this spring and summer will be about the same as last year, supplies of eggs, chickens, vegetable oil products and possibly fresh vegetables will be smaller. Sales of ice cream and fluid milk and cream probably will be down. However, increases are expected for meat, lard, butter, cheese, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, fresh citrus, canned fruits, wheat and corn products, and sugar.

Prospects for the year

Food production in 1947 may be even higher than in the last 3 years but production of individual commodities will differ from 1946. It is estimated that output of poultry products, fresh and processed vegetables, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes will be below last year and that sales of fluid milk and cream will be smaller. On the other hand, increased production is expected for canned fish, vegetable oils, lard, butter, evaporated milk, wheat, rye, sugar and dried peas. The outlook for the production of the other major food commodities is about the same as in 1946.

More sugar will be imported than in the past two years. Exports of grain are likely to be greater in 1947 than last year, but exports of meats, lard, eggs and dairy products probably will be significantly smaller.

Food consumption will be higher in 1947 than in the prewar years. Per capita consumption of meat, poultry products, fresh and frozen fish, corn, sugar, syrup and starch, dairy products except butter, margarine, processed fruits, fresh and processed vegetables will be above the average for 1935-39. However, canned fish, butter, shortening, cooking and salad oils, sugar, and rye will continue less than prewar supplies.

The per capita supplies of major nutrients in 1947 will be less than in the past year, but they will exceed average supplies for either the war or prewar years. The anticipated lower consumption of fluid milk and cream will reduce the available supplies of calcium and riboflavin--two of the more critical nutrients.

(For release May 22, p.m.)

Table 1.- Volume of food production for sale and for farm home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1943-46, and forecasts for 1947, with percentage comparisons.

(Index numbers, 1935-39 = 100)

Item	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 Forecast 1/	1947 as a percentage of 1946
Food grains 2/	116	148	155	164	174	106
Truck crops 3/	124	137	142	157	142	90
Fruits and nuts 4/	108	123	112	133	127	95
Vegetables, excluding truck crops 5/	125	106	110	126	115	91
Sugar crops 6/	81	81	94	103	110	107
Total food crops 7/	116	129	129	144	142	99
Meat animals 8/	150	155	147	145	150	103
Poultry 9/	152	153	163	153	143	93
Dairy products 10/	113	115	119	119	126	106
Total food livestock	138	141	141	138	140	101
Food production	133	138	138	139	141	101
Civilian per capita food consumption	106	111	112	117	116	99

1/ Production indexes are based on the actual and intended plantings, preliminary crop indications, and estimated marketings and home consumption of livestock and livestock products for the calendar year 1947.
2/ Includes wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat.
3/ Includes truck crops for market (artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons) and truck crops for processing (asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, spinach, and tomatoes).
4/ Includes apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, grapes, strawberries, cranberries, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, olives, dried California figs, fresh and dried plums, almonds, pecans, and walnuts.
5/ Includes dry edible beans, potatoes, sweetpotatoes.
6/ Includes sugar beets, sugarcane for sugar, sugarcane sirup, sorgo sirup, maple sugar, and maple sirup.
7/ Includes peanuts in addition to the other crops.
8/ Includes cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, and hogs.
9/ Includes eggs, chickens, turkeys, and broilers.
10/ Includes wholesale milk, retail milk, butterfat, farm butter, and farm consumption of dairy products.

Table 2 - Total food disappearance: Source and distribution, 1935-39 average and 1940 to 1947 1/

Year	Source of total food: Total food disappearance	Food production	Imports	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Distribution by claimants: Civilian	Military including military civilian feeding	Department of Agriculture 2/: Net purchases	Shipments	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Commercial exports and shipments 3/
	Percentage of food disappearance in each year											
1935-39	100.0	93.7	6.4		.1	97.4						2.6
1940	100.0	94.9	5.5		.4	97.8						2.2
1941	100.0	94.5	6.0		.5	93.7	2.1	2.5	2.3		.2	1.7
1942	100.0	94.1	3.8	2.1		86.3	6.5	6.2	5.2		1.0	1.0
1943	100.0	95.3	4.9		.2	78.9	11.7	8.1	7.1		1.0	1.3
1944	100.0	94.5	4.8	.7		80.3	12.7	5.8	6.5	.7		1.2
1945	100.0	94.1	4.8	1.1		81.3	12.2	4/4.4	4.8	.4		2.1
1946	100.0	96.3	4.2		.5	89.9	3.3	4/ 4.3	5.3	1.0		2.5
1947 forecast	100.0	95.2	4.5	.3		90.3	2.8	4/ 2.9	2.9	-		4.0
	Percentage of 1935-39 food disappearance											
1935-39	100.0	93.7	6.4		.1	97.4						2.6
1940	109.7	104.1	6.0		.4	107.2						2.5
1941	114.1	107.8	6.9		.6	106.9	2.4	2.8	2.6		.2	2.0
1942	124.6	117.2	4.7	2.7		107.4	8.1	7.8	6.5		1.3	1.3
1943	130.7	124.6	6.4		.3	102.9	15.4	10.6	9.4		1.2	1.8
1944	136.8	129.3	6.6	9		109.9	17.4	7.9	8.8	.9		1.6
1945	137.5	129.3	6.6	1.6		111.9	16.9	4/5.9	6.6	.7		2.8
1946	135.2	130.3	5.6		.7	121.5	4.4	4/5.9	7.2	1.3		3.4
1947 forecast	138.7	132.1	6.2	.4		125.4	3.8	4/4.0	4.0	-		5.5

1/ The upper section of the table divides the total disappearance in each year (1) according to the source of the food, and (2) according to its distribution. Both the total disappearance figure and the breakdown are on an index number basis; that is, they represent quantities weighted by average farm prices in the period 1935-39. The disappearance figure includes both domestically produced and imported foods. The lower portion of the table contains the same data expressed as a percentage of total food disappearance in 1935-39 instead of total disappearance in each year. 2/ The quantities assigned to the Department of Agriculture are principally food for lend-lease. These quantities are measured in two ways: (1) in terms of Department of Agriculture purchases from commercial channels, and (2) in terms of shipments out of the country. When measured in terms of purchases, additions to Department of Agriculture stocks included. When measured in terms of shipments, additions to stocks are shown separately. Department of Agriculture shipments were smaller than the total quantities purchased from 1941 to 1943 and stocks were built up. In 1944 to 1946, however, shipments exceeded purchases and stocks were decreased. 3/ The 1935-39, 1940-41 exports and shipments are strictly commercial. For the war years, they approximate the commercial portion as indicated by total exports and shipments less the exports assignable to the Department of Agriculture. 4/ Including transfers for relief from military stocks in U. S.

NUTRITIONAL REVIEW

With consumption of fresh vegetables, fruits, and dairy products at a high seasonal level, the nutritional outlook for the late spring and summer months is quite favorable. For the year 1947, per capita quantities of all nutrients except carbohydrate will be slightly smaller than those available from 1946 food supplies. Despite the anticipated declines from 1946 levels, average available nutrients, especially minerals and vitamins. will be significantly higher than in the prewar years.

The most important decreases from 1946 will be in calcium, iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and vitamin C. The decline in per capita consumption of fluid milk and cream is the principal cause for the decrease in calcium and riboflavin and reduced vegetable production for the decrease in vitamin C. Supplies of thiamine and iron will be smaller because of minor shifts in food supplies and the higher extraction rate of flour used during the spring and summer of last year. Enrichment of cereal products appears to be continuing on a voluntary basis at about the same rate as when it was required by War Food Order No. 1. Only slight changes from 1946 are indicated in the 1947 supplies of other nutrients and calories.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Retail food prices returned to last November's peak level early in March, but have declined somewhat in the past few weeks. The late winter upsurge in food prices apparently resulted from reduced marketings of livestock and fresh vegetables and limited supplies of grains in terminal markets.

The retail prices of almost all major foods are expected to be higher during the next few months than last summer. Possible exceptions are fresh and processed fruits and potatoes.

However, many foods probably will sell at lower prices in the late spring and summer than in recent months. While precipitous decreases in prices appear unlikely, a gradual decline is expected as new crops are harvested. Sugar and meats are more likely to advance in price within the next 3 or 4 months than are other major foods. Retail prices of butter, fluid milk, and cream, potatoes, and canned citrus products may remain substantially unchanged. Some decline in retail prices in expected for evaporated milk, cheese, most fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, fish, and cereal products. Seasonal increases in supplies of these foods and in some cases heavy stocks. will be the underlying cause for the price declines.

Table 3.- Apparent civilian consumption of major food commodities on a per capita basis, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947 with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1943	1944	1945	1946	Preliminary indications for 1947	1947 as a percentage of 1935-39	1947 as a percentage of 1946
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		
Meats (dressed weight) - Total	125.6	138.4	152.7	143.8	152.8	153	122	100
Beef	54.8	49.6	53.6	58.9	60.5	69	126	114
Veal	8.0	8.1	12.3	11.8	9.9	11	138	111
Lamb and mutton	6.7	6.3	6.7	7.2	6.7	5	75	75
Pork (excluding lard)	56.1	74.4	80.1	65.9	75.7	68	121	90
Poultry products								
Eggs 2/	37.3	43.2	44.6	49.6	47.2	46.2	124	98
Chicken (dressed weight)	17.9	30.5	26.8	28.9	25.3	23.0	128	91
Turkey (dressed weight)	2.6	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.1	158	91
Dairy Products								
Total milk (whole milk equivalent)	801	759	778	793	811	799	100	99
Cheese	5.5	5.0	4.9	6.0	6.9	6.7	122	97
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.7	18.6	16.1	18.6	19.0	20.0	120	105
Fluid milk and cream	340	393	411	433	428	403	119	94
Fats and oils - Total, fat content	44.7	41.8	41.2	39.4	39.4	41.6	93	106
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	16.7	11.7	11.9	10.7	10.2	11.3	68	111
Lard	11.0	13.1	12.6	11.5	11.8	13.3	121	113
Margarine	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1)			
Shortening	11.7	9.8	9.2	10,0	10.1)	19.2	95	99
Other edible fats & oils	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.0	6.2)			
Fruits								
Fresh - total	138.5	120.8	144.6	144.3	144.9	145	105	100
Citrus	48.8	59.6	67.8	65.4	58.6	63	129	108
Apples (Commercial)	30.2	25.0	26.5	23.0	25.6)	82	91	95
Other (excluding melons)	59.5	36.2	50.3	55.9	60.7)			
Processed								
Canned fruit	14.9	12.9	9.3	14.7	20.7	20.0	134	97
Canned juices	4.0	6.9	9.8	10.3	17.2	16.2	405	94
Frozen	.8	1.3	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.8	350	93
Dried	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.1	4.9	n.a.	-	-
Vegetables								
Fresh	235	236	255	266	275	261	111	95
Canned	31.1	33.5	34.7	43.8	47.5	44.3	142	93
Frozen	3/ .4	.7	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.5	625	119
Potatoes	131	133	127	130	129	126	96	98
Sweetpotatoes	23.5	21.6	20.7	19.4	18.5	18	77	97
Dry edible beans	8.8	9.0	7.8	7.8	8.7	8-8.5	94	95
Dry field peas	.5	1.0	.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	260	100
Canned soups & baby foods	5.2	6.9	8.8	10.2	11.6	10.7	206	92
Sugar (refined)	96.5	80.3	89.0	73.6	74.8	88	91	118
Grains								
Corn products:								
Corn meal	22.9	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	20	87	111
Corn sirup	7.7	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.5	162	104
Corn starch	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	146	106
Corn sugar	2.7	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	148	105
Breakfast cereals	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.6	153	118
Hominy	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	150	120
Oatmeal	3.9	4.0	3.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	113	100
Barley food products 4/	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	117	93
Wheat:								
Flour 5/	153.1	162.7	162.2	164.2	155.7	156	102	100
Breakfast cereals	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.8	103	112
Rye flour	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.0	91	105
Rice, milled	5.6	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.2	5.2	93	124
Beverages								
Coffee 6/	14.0	13.0	15.8	16.7	19.3	18	129	93
Tea	.67	.46	.53	.59	.53	.5	75	94
Cocoa beans	4.4	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.1	4	91	98
Peanuts (shelled)	4.4	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.0	n.a.	-	-

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of total population adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5 and for military personnel not eating out of civilian supplies. Data on non-civilian takings during the war are still being reviewed and minor revisions will be made in July. 1/ Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits which are on a pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits and peanuts on a crop year basis, rice on August 1 year. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year and rice which begins in August of previous year. 2/ In terms of number of eggs, the apparent per capita consumption was 298 in 1935-39, 346 in 1943, 357 in 1944, 397 in 1945, 378 in 1946, and 370 indicated for 1947. 3/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 4/ All barley food products in terms of malt equivalent. 5/ Includes white, wholewheat, and Semolina flour. 6/ Green bean basis.

Table 4.- Nutrients available for civilian consumption per capita per day, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1944, 1945, 1946 and preliminary indications for 1947 with percentage comparisons 1/

Nutrients	Units	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946	1947 preliminary indications	1947 as a percentage of 1935-39	1947 as a percentage of 1946
Food energy	Calories	3,250	3,460	3,350	3,400	3,430	106	101
Protein	Grams	89	100	101	101	100	112	99
Fat	Grams	132	144	138	144	142	108	99
Carbohydrate	Grams	428	439	426	424	436	102	103
Calcium	Grams	.90	1.05	1.09	1.12	1.08	120	96
Iron	Mg.	13.8	18.2	18.7	19.3	18.7	136	97
Vitamin A	Int'l units	8,100	9,400	9,800	9,500	9,300	115	98
Thiamine	Mg.	1.54	2.27	2.21	2.32	2.22	144	96
Riboflavin	Mg.	1.86	2.49	2.52	2.57	2.50	134	97
Niacin	Mg.	15.4	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.3	138	99
Ascorbic acid	Mg.	115	135	141	140	136	118	97

1/ Data computed by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics on the basis of estimates of apparent civilian consumption (retail basis) including estimates of consumption from urban gardens, supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. No deductions have been made in the nutrient estimates for the loss or waste of food in the home or for the destruction or loss of nutrients during the preparation of food. Deductions have been made for inedible refuse. The data for iron, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin include the amounts of these nutrients added to white bread and flour under the enrichment program. The 1947 forecasts assume that voluntary enrichment will continue at the rate required under WFO-1.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Meat consumption per person has been at a very high rate during the past few months. Domestic meat supplies for the late spring and summer months will be considerably above average and somewhat larger and much steadier than in the same period of 1946 when the uncertainties in price controls resulted in extremes of shortage and abundance. In the fall and winter, meat supplies are expected to be as large or larger than in the latter part of 1946 when meat production was exceptionalyy high.

Meat production is now below the seasonally large output of November-January. Production in the first quarter of 1947 totaled about the same as in the first quarter of 1946. Production this spring and summer, however, is likely to be greater than a year earlier. Not much change in monthly meat production is expected from April through September this year in sharp contrast to the same period in 1946. Last year output was very small in June, September and early October but very high in July and August, following the temporary lapse of price controls.

Beef and veal supplies will be particularly large this summer reflecting the increased grain feeding of cattle and relatively large prospective marketings of cattle and calves. In contrast, pork supplies probably will be smaller than a year earlier because last fall's pig crop was 11 percent smaller than the 1945 fall crop. Lamb and mutton production in 1947 may be as much as 20 percent below 1946 because of the smmaler lamb crop and smaller slaughter of breeding stock.

An increase in the 1947 pig crop is in prospect and pork production in October 1947-September 1948 will be somewhat larger than in that period a year earlier. When spring pigs reach market weights in late 1947, pork supplies will increase seasonally and will make up a more nearly normal proportion of the total meat supply.

Canned meat supplies for civilians this year continue to be much greater than in 1946, when most of the domestic output in the first half of the year was purchased by the Government for shipment abroad. However, federally inspected production of canned meats in January-March totaled 361 million pounds, 22 percent less than a year earlier. In general, processed meat production, except canned, has continued at the same high level as in the past several years. With smaller Government procurement of processed meats than a year earlier, civilian supplies have been particularly large.

Total meat production in 1947 may be about the same as the 23 billion pound: output in 1946. This would be 30 percent greater than the average for 1937-41 but below output in 1943-45 when non-civilian needs were so great. Exports and shipments in the first half of 1947 may be only 300 to 400 million pounds, dressed meat basis, compared with around 1,000 to 1,100 million in the first half of 1946. Exports and shipments in the second half of 1947 may be as large as or larger than the 240 million pounds shipped in the second half of 1946. Military purchases will be much smaller than in 1946. Per capita civilian meat consumption may average 150 to 155 pounds per person in 1947, about the same as in 1946 and 25 to 30 pounds greater than average consumption in 1935-39.

Prices of meat in general are somewhat higher than they usually are in relation to such factors as consumer incomes, meat production, and meat exports, and meat prices may not advance seasonally this summer. Some decline in meat prices is anticipated this fall. If general business activity declines this summer or fall, meat prices would drop much more than seasonally.

Fish

Consumer demand for fish probably will remain strong throughout most of 1947, but fish prices will decline somewhat from present peaks as fish production expands and supplies of other foods increase and their prices level off. Very large quantities of fresh and frozen fish will be available, but supplies of the major species of canned fish -- salmon, tuna and sardines -- will be relatively short until the latter part of the year when the 1947 pack is distributed. Civilian consumption of canned fish this year is expected to be at least as large as in 1946 and that of fresh and frozen fish about the same.

Consumption of fresh and frozen fish during the first quarter of 1947 was much higher than in the same period in the past few years. The usual heavy consumer demand for fish during the Lenten season and a price decline contrary to the usual seasonal trend contributed to high consumption. Between January 1 and April 1, a record quantity of 75 million pounds of frozen fish was moved out of public cold storage into consumption channels. As in recent years, almost all of producers' stocks of canned salmon, tuna and sardines had moved into distribution channels at very high prices by the end of March.

Import controls on canned fish, under War Food Order 63, were ended March 31. Since prices are high and are expected to continue so, the U. S. will import about twice as much canned fish in 1947 as in 1946, making up about 15 percent of the year's supply. Imports of fresh and frozen fish in 1947 are expected to be below that of 1946 but still above the prewar level.

Relatively small quantities of canned fish will be procured by military agencies this year. Exports of canned salmon and pilchards are expected to be large but less than those of 1946. Foreign demand will be strongly influenced by canned fish prices in the United States and by both the availability and prices of meat on the world market.

Poultry and Eggs

During recent months, the per capita consumption of eggs and turkeys has set new highs for the season. Chicken consumption, though not a record, also has been very high. Despite the near-record prices for eggs and chickens, consumption of poultry products was encouraged in the first 3 months of the year because prices of poultry products were not relatively so high as prices of other livestock products.

More eggs are being consumed than a year ago even though production is currently about 7 percent below last year. The into-storage movement of eggs was exceptionally low in February and March but accelerated in April. On May 1, stocks of frozen and shell eggs were equivalent to 6 million cases, about half of last year's exceptionally high stocks, and close to the average in 1935-39. Cold-storage holdings of eggs are the lowest since 1923. Because of smaller stocks and lower production, egg supplies in the summer and fall will average about 10 percent below those for the same months of 1946. Retail prices will continue above last year, but are not expected to increase as much as usual between now and late fall. The usual seasonal increase would be about 40 percent. Egg prices during the first quarter averaged slightly above support levels.

Chicken supplies for next few months also are expected to fall 10 percent below 1946. Slaughter of chickens during the second half of this year will be about 5 percent below the same period of 1946 because fewer chickens are being raised this spring and less reduction in inventory is possible. Smaller stocks in storage will account for the rest of the reduction in supplies. Cold-storage stocks of chicken on May 1 were 110 million pounds, 37 million pounds below those of May 1, 1946.

Producers are raising a substantially smaller number of turkeys than last year. Heavy stocks were carried over at the end of the holiday season, but they have been rapidly diminished and on May 1 were about 13 million pounds below the previous May 1, but higher than in May of any other year.

Hence, total supplies will at least be 15 percent smaller this fall than last year. Because of the sharp reduction in supplies, prices are not expected to change much even if a decline in business activity should reduce demand. The difference between prices of large and small turkeys is not expected to be as wide in the 1947 holiday season as in 1946 when it sometimes amounted to 20 cent. a pound.

Dairy Products

Domestic supplies of most dairy products will be plentiful during the lat spring and summer, but prices will continue high. Although milk production per cow is at record, total milk production will not differ much from last summer's rate because of the smaller number of milk cows.

A much larger proportion of milk supplies is going into manufactured products this year than in the past several years. Retail sales of fluid milk and cream in urban areas are significantly smaller than a year ago. Fluid milk prices reached a new high in December, and have declined less than other dairy products during the past few months. The increased expenditures for other consumer goods also has helped reduce consumption of fluid milk and cream. Further declines in consumer purchases of fluid milk and cream are expected under present price conditions, and sales in the second half of 1947 may be materially lower than in the second half of 1946.

Butter supplies are much larger than a year ago, although still well belo prewar. Creamery butter production in the first quarter of 1947 was about 40 percent above the comparable output in 1946. The difference between rates of production for the two years is expected to narrow during the latter part of the year. Butter prices have declined more than seasonally since December, but they are expected to remain above the retail prices of last May which averag 55 cents in large cities.

Larger quantities of American type cheeses will be available this spring and summer than last. Production has been running more than one-third higher and is expected to total considerably more in 1947 than in 1946. Although exports are likely to be larger than in the prewar years, they will be less than in the past few years. Both the demand for and the supply of soft cheeses have declined. Cheese prices have fallen sharply at wholesale in recent weeks. These will be reflected at retail in the next month or two. Prices will increase somewhat later in the summer, but are not likely to reach the 1946 peak.

Evaporated milk production and supplies have increased but condensed milk production has decreased. Part of the increase in demand for evaporated milk appears to have come from the high level of fluid milk prices, particularly in the southern states, even though evaporated milk prices have declined less than the price of other manufactured dairy products. Because of high prices, the demand for and production of ice cream appear to be somewhat lower this year. Reduced export requirements for dried whole milk are reflected in smaller production in 1947.

Fats and Oils

During the past few months, domestic consumption of edible fats and oils has been larger than in the winter and early spring of 1946. Smaller quantities have been procured for export than a year ago, and butter production has been considerably higher.

Prices of fats and oils have been fluctuating widely. Wholesale prices of lard and vegetable oils increased 30 to 40 percent from December 1946 to March 1947. Edible vegetable oils reached new records and lard prices rose to near the November 1946 peak. By mid-May, however, these prices had fallen below the December level, but lard prices were still about 30 percent above June 1946 ceiling prices, and vegetable-oil prices averaged about 90 percent higher. Butter prices have shown a declining trend since December but have fluctuated widely from week to week. The wholesale price of butter at Chicago declined from the December average of 80 cents per pound to around 60 cents in mid-May. This was about four cents over the ceiling price on June 30, 1946.

The outlook is for more lard and butter, but less margarine, shortening, and other edible oils during the next few months than in the same period of 1946. The 1946 oilseed crops have been crushed somewhat more rapidly and disappearance also has been faster than in 1945-46. Factory and warehouse stocks of edible vegetable oils are exceptionally small. Until the 1947 crops become available prospective supplies of vegetable oils for manufacturing margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils will be much smaller than a year ago.

Lard supplies are expected to exceed those of the spring and early summer of 1946. Factory and warehouse stocks of lard on April 1 were about average for that date. Although the fall pig crop was smaller in 1946, lard yields per hog slaughtered have been running about one-third higher than last year. Only 40 million pounds of lard are scheduled for export in the April-June quarter compared with the 178 million pounds shipped out in April-June 1946.

Butter supplies will be substantially larger than in the summer of 1946. Creamery butter production has been running much above the corresponding week of last year but still below the prewar rate. Butter production normally reaches its peak in June.

Prices of food fats and oils are likely to be lower in the fall because of increased supplies and the possibility of some reduction in consumer demand. Production of vegetable oils, lard, and butter will be considerably larger in 1947-48 than in the present marketing season unless growing conditions this spring and summer are below average. Crushing of the new cottonseed crop will get under way in volume in September, and crushing of new-crop soybeans will be in full swing in late October. By late November, marketings of the 1947 spring pig crop probably will be large.

Fruit

The general outlook for fruit supplies is very good this year. Growing conditions for deciduous fruits have been favorable so far. Stocks of canned fruits are about double those on hand last spring. Supplies of canned fruit juices and frozen fruits also are plentiful

The 1947 deciduous fruit crop may be nearly as large as last season's record production if growing conditions continue favorable. The season is about two weeks earlier than usual in the western States but about two weeks later than usual in the midwestern and eastern States. This means the early marketing of western sweet cherries, apricots, and plums and somewhat delayed marketing of such fruits as peaches in the eastern and southern States. The peach crop in the 10 early States appears to be about three to four weeks later than last year, but prospects are good for another large crop.

Early spring supplies of strawberries were much smaller than in 1946 because of unfavorable weather. However, supplies in mid and late spring are expected to be considerably larger than a year earlier. Early this season, prices were higher than a year ago but still will decline as late spring shipments increase in volume.

California Valencia oranges will be more plentiful during the late spring and summer than last year. This crop is estimated to be 7.7 million boxes or 29 per cent larger than last year. Prices are expected to continue lower than a year earlier. Larger supplies of California lemons are available for late spring and summer than last year.

Civilian per capita consumption of citrus fruits in 1947 (year beginning last October) is expected to be about 63 pounds, slightly more than in 1946 but at least a third more than the average for 1935-39. Consumption of apples in 1947 may not differ much from the rate of 26 pounds per person consumed in 1946 but several pounds less than the average for 1935-39. Per capita consumption of other fruits may be about the same as last year and prewar.

Supplies of processed fruits and fruit juices continue plentiful. Packer and distributor stocks of canned fruits and fruit juices are much larger than a year earlier. The 1946-47 pack of citrus juices is somewhat smaller than in the previous year. The pack of citrus segments is much greater than in prewar years and 1945-46. Canned juices will continue plentiful, and supplies of canned orange and grapefruit segments will be substantially greater. Stocks of canned fruits in April were nearly double those of last year, including particularly large quantities of canned peaches apricots, and apple products. However, total canned fruit stocks were not large compared with prewar stocks. Stocks of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices on April 1 were about one-eight larger than a year earlier and much above prewar. Although retail prices for canned citrus juices were reduced substantially early in 1947, reductions for canned deciduous fruits have been small.

Vegetables

Prospects are for moderately smaller supplies of fresh vegetables this spring and summer than in the same season of 1946. Aggregate production of spring crops to date is estimated to be 12 percent smaller than last spring but 17 percent above average production in 1936-45. Production for spring season harvest is expected to be larger than last year for snap beans, cantaloups, Honey Dews, and watermelons, but one-fifth to one-half smaller for beets, cabbage, eggplant, Honey Ball melons, onions, green peas, green peppers, and tomatoes. On the basis of early reports of plantings or intentions to plant for summer harvest, these reductions in acreage are indicated: cabbage, including cabbage for sauerkraut, 6 percent; onions, 15 percent; and watermelons, 8 percent.

The sharp reductions in supply and continued strong consumer demand have resulted in prices appreciably higher than prices in the winter and spring of 1946. Prices of most fresh vegetables this summer may also be moderately higher than those for a year earlier. If acreages and yields also are lower in areas producing for later harvest, total production of vegetables for fresh market this year will be significantly below last year though moderately above the 10-year average. If this happens, per capita consumption of fresh vegetables in 1947 will be somewhat lower than in 1946, perhaps as much as 5 to 10 percent.

On the other hand, consumption of canned vegetables may also be smaller but frozen vegetables larger than in 1946. Last season's packs of canned and frozen vegetables were the largest on record. Stocks of frozen vegetables in cold storage are much larger than in the spring a year ago. Retail prices of canned and frozen vegetables have shown no substantial break as yet although there have been moderately downward price adjustments on some items. The 1947 total packs of canned and frozen vegetables are likely to be somewhat smaller than the record 1946 packs, judging from processors' reports of intentions to plant or contract for acreage for canning and freezing. These reports indicate a slight increase over last year for sweet corn, practically the same acreage for tomatoes, a moderate reduction for green peas and snap beans. Indications for the less important crops are for considerable increases in acreage in pimientos and lima beans, but considerable declines for cucumbers, beets and cabbage for sauerkraut. Production of spinach for canning and freezing in California and Texas this year has been estimated to be 26 percent smaller than 1946 and 4 percent less than average.

Acreage and production of new crop potatoes have been considerably less than in 1946. Also March intentions of growers indicated that plantingsin the intermediate and late crop areas may be below last year. Of course, growers may change their intentions before planting time. While there has been a sharp upward trend in potato yields in recent years, yields per acre in 1947 are not likely to equal those of 1946 when the weather was unusually favorable. Actual per capita consumption of potatoes as food in 1947 might fall slightly below the 1946 rate of 129 pounds.

Growers' March intentions to plant sweetpotatoes this year indicated a planted acreage 3 percent below the acreage planted in 1946. Such an acreage would be 11 percent smaller than the 10-year average and 17 percent below the 1947 goal. Prospective plantings in Louisiana, the most important commercial sweetpotato state, are 10 percent below the 1946 acreage. The intended acreage and average yields would result in reduced output of sweetpotatoes.

If growers carry out their March intentions, the acreage of dry edible beans planted this year will be 11 percent smaller than the 1936-45 average. However, if 1942-46 average yields by states were to be realized on the intended acreage, the crop would be about 3 percent larger than the 1946 crop and about equal to the 10-year average. The prices of dry beans next year will depend to a considerable extent on export demands.

Planted acreage of dry peas, according to March intentions, may be nearly 10 percent larger than that planted in 1946, 35 percent larger than the average for 1935-45, and 23 percent above the 1947 goals. With this acreage and yields by states equal to the 1942-46 averages, the crop would be 5 percent larger than that harvested in 1946. This would provide plentiful domestic supplies and large quantities for export. Prices to growers must be supported at 90 percent of parity, under the Steagall Amendment.

Sugar

More sugar will be available for U. S. consumers in 1947, perhaps 85-90 pounds of refined sugar per capita compared with about 75 pounds last year and the 1935-39 average of 96 pounds. The rations for processors of various foods and beverages permitted a larger use of sugar in the first quarter of 1947 than in the same period of 1946. Also, the household ration of 5 pounds was for 3 months compared with 4 months in early 1946. On April 1 the household ration including home canning was increased from an annual rate of 30 to 35 pounds per person. At the same time, industrial sugar rations generally were increased from 60 to 75 percent of 1941 base use. Another household ration coupon will be valid on June 1 for 10 pounds in order to speed up distribution.

The Sugar Control Extension Act, effective April 1, 1947, transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture authority for rationing and price control of sugar through October 31, 1947. It also authorized continuance of inventory controls over other than household users to March 31, 1948. The Act provides that household users must receive at least 35 pounds per capita. Any increase in supplies above the 6.8 million tons now allocated will go to household users until they receive 50 pounds per capita.

The supply of sugar for the U. S. will depend largely on the outturn of the Cuban crop as well as the International Emergency Food Council allocation for U. S. consumption. Present estimates of distribution are based on a Cuban crop of 6 million tons.

The Act provides for decontrol of sugar on October 31, 1947. At that time of the year sugar stocks normally are relatively low so some upward pressure on prices may occur. The movement of prices following decontrol will depend largely on general business activity late in 1947, the outturn of domestic and offshore sugar crops, and the effectiveness of inventory control if that authority is exercised under the Act.

Food Grains

The outlook for domestic supplies of food grains and cereal products is good again this year. The 1947 crop of wheat is expected to set a new record, and the rice and corn crops may be near previous records. Consumer demand for cereal products is strong. Demand for livestock products also is strong and has increased the demand for grains for feed. However, demand for livestock products is likely to react sharply to any decline in purchasing power.

Prospective supplies of grains, with the exceptions of rye and barley, will be large enough to fill all domestic demands and provide about as much for export as in 1946-47. Export demand has kept food grain prices high, but they may be expected to decline as grain from the new crops is marketed. This will permit some downward adjustments in retail prices of cereal products, but they are not likely to fall below the prices of June 1946.

Moisture conditions are favorable in the spring wheat area although the season is late. If planting intentions are carried out and yields equal the 1937-46 average by states, production of all spring wheat would be about 265 million bushels. This, combined with the May estimate of about 1,026 million bushels of winter wheat, would give a production of approximately 1,291 million bushels of all wheat in 1947. If domestic use is about 790 million bushels, about 500 million bushels would be available either for export in 1947-48 or for addition to carry-over July 1, 1948. Prospects are that exports will again be large, but some increase in the carry-over is also likely. Exports for the year ending June 30, 1947 are expected to total more than 360 million bushels (wheat and flour in terms of wheat). U. S. wheat stocks on April 1 were about 310 million bushels. On the basis of the prospective disappearance in April-June, a carry-over on July 1 somewhat lower than last July is indicated. Per capita consumption of wheat in 1947-48 is expected to continue at about the same rate as in 1946-47.

Per capita consumption of rye as food this year will continue below the prewar average. Stocks of rye on April 1 were only 5.1 million bushels, a new low for this date, so that the use of rye for food and other purposes will continue to be about the same as during the past quarter. Carry-over on July 1 will be about as low on July 1, 1946. Exports of rye in 1946-47 were negligible. The 1947 crop, was indicated at 24.7 million bushels on May 1 compared with the 18.7 million bushel crop in 1946. However, the prospective crop is only about two-thirds of the 1935-44 average, and will not be large enough to supply in full the feed and alcohol demand in addition to food and seed needs.

Civilians are receiving somewhat larger quantities from the 1946 rice crop harvested last fall than in the preceding year. Farmers' intentions to plant rice indicated a slightly larger acreage this year than in 1946. If these intentions are carried out and yields are about average, the new crop might total 72 million bushels rough rice, slightly more than in each of the past 3 years.

With large corn supplies and no restrictions on price or processing record quantities of corn sugar, starch, and sirup are being processed. Consumption of these products is very high. Supplies of other corn products and oatmeal have been and will continue plentiful. Prices of corn products at wholesale increased materially during the past few months because of the general rise in grain prices and continued high demand for domestic use and for export.

Table 5.-Planted acreage of major crops, 1935-39 average, 1946, goals for 1947 and prospective plantings for 1947, with percentage comparisons

Crop	Planted acreage		1947 goals	Prospective plantings 1947 1/	Prospective 1947 as percentage of		
	1935-39	1946			1935-39	1946	1947 goal
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total 2/	323,514	334,492	340,720	336,576	104	101	99
Corn, all	97,044	90,027	91,550	87,599	90	97	96
Wheat, all	73,236	71,510	70,700	75,706	103	106	107
Winter	51,577	52,206	---	56,426	109	108	---
Spring, all	21,659	19,304	---	19,280	89	100	---
Oats	40,591	47,048	44,669	46,620	115	99	104
Barley	13,365	11,594	13,084	11,714	88	101	90
Flaxseed	1,938	2,639	5,000	4,488	232	170	90
Rice	1,007	1,584	1,520	1,619	161	102	107
All sorghums	15,254	14,753	---	13,109	86	89	---
Sorghums, all excl.sirups	15,029	14,574	16,000	12,930	86	89	81
Potatoes	3,123	2,625	2,517	2,310	74	88	92
Sweetpotatoes	804	685	803	664	83	97	83
Tobacco 3/	1,647	1,938	1,967	1,908	116	98	97
Beans, dry edible	1,917	1,698	2,150	1,889	99	111	88
Peas, dry field	281	538	478	589	210	109	123
Soybeans for beans 3/	3,042	9,606	11,244	4/10,093	332	105	90
Soybeans grown alone 5/	7,262	11,494	---	12,213	168	106	---
Cowpeas grown alone 5/	3,165	1,216	---	1,116	35	92	---
Peanuts, picked and threshed 3/	1,659	3,168	2,839	6/ 3,117	188	98	110
Peanuts, grown alone 5/	2,173	3,949	---	3,847	177	97	---
Hay, all 3/	67,940	74,352	75,130	74,337	109	100	99
Sugar beets	891	906	1,069	993	111	110	93

1/ From March 1947 Prospective Plantings Report and December 19, 1946 Winter Wheat and Rye Report.
2/ Includes all wheat, soybeans for beans, peanuts picked and threshed and sorghum, all, excluding sirup.
3/ Harvested acreage.
4/ 1947 indicated solid equivalent acreage adjusted for the percentage harvested for beans by using the 1945-46 average percentages, by States.
5/ For all purposes.
6/ Assuming the usual relationship of acreages planted alone to acreages for picking and threshing, by States.

Table 6. Prospective and actual acreages planted in major crops, 1944-46 with percentage comparisons 1/

Crop	1944			1945			1946		
	Prospective	Actual	As percentage of prospective	Prospective	Actual	As percentage of prospective	Prospective	Actual	As percentage of prospective
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Total	310,479	300,791	97	296,827	291,011	98	289,128	286,350	99
Corn, all	99,583	95,475	96	95,778	89,727	94	92,993	90,027	97
Spring wheat	19,805	19,369	98	19,008	18,715	98	18,961	19,304	102
Oats	46,170	43,804	95	46,555	45,889	99	46,444	47,048	101
Barley	15,074	14,337	95	12,285	11,718	95	11,521	11,594	101
Flaxseed	4,351	2,887	66	4,175	3,953	95	3,497	2,639	75
Rice	1,522	1,503	99	1,507	1,507	100	1,575	1,584	101
All sorghums	18,070	18,458	102	16,285	15,912	98	14,787	14,753	100
Potatoes	3,180	2,885	91	2,893	2,766	96	2,738	2,625	96
Sweetpotatoes	902	732	81	715	677	95	712	685	96
Tobacco 2/	1,716	1,751	102	1,782	1,821	102	1,954	1,938	99
Beans, dry edible	2,528	2,155	85	1,971	1,656	84	1,673	1,698	101
Peas, dry field	771	752	98	427	549	129	462	538	116
Soybeans 3/	14,619	13,118	90	13,236	13,007	98	11,840	11,494	97
Cowpeas 3/	1,835	1,560	85	1,500	1,477	98	1,468	1,216	83
Peanuts 3/	4,704	3,831	81	3,923	3,844	98	3,759	3,949	105
All hay 2/	4/ 75,034	77,541	103	4/74,019	77,017	104	4/73,811	74,352	101
Sugar beets	615	633	103	768	776	101	933	906	97

1/ Based on the prospective planted acreages indicated by farmers' reported March 1 intentions.
2/ Acreage harvested.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.
4/ Includes wild hay harvested in 22 Western States, to be comparable with actual acreage data.

Table 7.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1944, 1945, 1946 and preliminary indications for 1947 with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946	Preliminary indications for 1947	1947 as a percentage of 1935-39	1947 as a percentage of 1946
Meats (dr. wt.) (Rev.)								
Beef	Mil. lb	6,936	9,115	10,279	9,378	10,500	151	112
Veal	" "	1,038	1,738	1,661	1,440	1,600	154	111
Lamb and mutton	" "	871	1,024	1,054	970	800	92	82
Pork (excluding lard)	" "	7,337	13,304	10,697	11,173	10,100	138	90
Total meats		16,182	25,181	23,691	22,961	23,000	142	100
Poultry and eggs (Rev.)								
Eggs	Mil.doz	3,335	5,365	5,120	5,098	4,800	144	94
Chicken (dr.wt.)	Mil.lb.	2,327	3,879	4,170	3,568	3,300	142	92
Turkey (dr.wt.)	" "	350	541	673	687	535	153	78
Dairy products (Rev.)								
Total milk 2/	" "	103,656	117,548	120,995	119,302	119,000	115	100
Cheese 3/	" "	669	1,017	1,117	1,092	1,095	164	100
Cond. and evap. milk	" "	2,225	3,750	4,124	3,382	3,460	156	102
Fluid milk and cream 4/	" "	44,146	54,685	57,671	60,309	57,250	130	95
Fats and oils								
Butter, farm & factory (Rev.)	" "	2,170	1,818	1,701	1,485	1,700	78	114
Lard 6/ (Rev.)	" "	1,624	2,792	2,010	2,114	2,300	142	109
Margarine (fat content)	" "	303	479	499	465)			
Shortening	" "	1,529	1,364	1,449	1,449)	3,020	125	117
Other edible fats and oils 7/	" "	575	1,149	959	672			
Total fats and oils 5/ (Rev.)	" "	6,201	7,602	6,618	6,185	7,020	113	114
Fruits								
Fresh:								
Citrus	" "	6,870	10,069	9,932	9,328	10,264	149	110
Apples (commercial)	" "	4,384	4,181	2,426	4,272)	9,200	100	91
Other (excl. melons)	" "	4,847	5,051	3,364	5,787)			
Processed:								
Canned fruit (Rev.)	" "	1,705	2,068	1,905	3,024	2,810	165	93
Canned fr. juices (Rev)	" "	345	1,673	1,804	2,292	2,060	597	90
Frozen	" "	106	341	452	525	450	425	86
Dried	" "	1,111	1,139	1,015	983	n.a.	---	--

Continued -

Errata Sheet

Table 7.- Production

	1947 production indications	1947 as percentage of 1935-39	1947 as percentage of 1946
Dry field peas	660 mil. lbs.	287	105

Table 7.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1944, 1945, 1946 and indications for 1947 with percentage comparisons 1/ - Continued

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946	Preliminary indications for 1947	1947 as a percentage of 1935-39	1947 as a percentage of 1946
Vegetables								
Fresh 8/	Mil.lb.	30,498	34,358	35,702	39,556	37,700	124	95
Canned 9/	" "	4,084	6,367	6,636	7,732	6,600	162	85
Frozen	" "	10/ 78	238	308	450	400	513	89
Potatoes	Mil.bu.	356	383	419	475	370	104	78
Sweetpotatoes	" "	68	68	65	67	63	93	94
Dry edible beans 11/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,506	1,195	1,474	1,500	110	102
Dry field peas 11/	" "	230	802	536	630	580	252	92
Canned soups	" "	684	890	977	1,433	1,000	146	70
Canned baby foods	" "	48	306	422	462	500	1,042	108
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 sh.tons	1,948	1,512	1,667	1,900	2,000	103	105
Grains								
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,060	1,108	1,156	1,291	170	112
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	22.5	24.0	18.7	24.7	55	132
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	1,948	2,046	2,044	2,138	160	105
Corn	Mil.bu.	2,316	3,088	2,881	3,288	3,000	130	91
Oats	" "	1,045	1,149	1,536	1,510	1,397	134	93
Barley	" "	239	276	267	263	262	110	100
Peanuts	Mil.lb.	1,229	2,080	2,042	2,076	n.a.	-	-

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits which are on a pack-year basis; rice on a marketing year. 2/ The production of total milk for human consumption given here differs from total farm production of milk in that the former excludes milk fed to calves but includes off-farm production while the latter excludes off-farm production but includes milk fed to calves. Milk fed to calves and milk produced off farms are usually of approximately equal volume. 3/ Excluding full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 4/ Fluid milk equivalent for fresh use. 5/ Fat content basis except for butter which is on an actual weight basis. 6/ Excluding amount used in manufactured products. 7/ Represents fats used in cooking and salad oils, salad dressing, mayonnaise, bakery products and other minor uses such as fish canning. 8/ Estimates of all vegetables and melons other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes include reported commercial production for fresh market shipments plus rough estimates of quantities produced in market gardens for fresh sale and farm gardens for home use. Excludes town garden production. 9/ Includes asparagus, beans (lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, hominy, kraut (including bulk), peas, pickles (including bulk), pimientos, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, pumpkin and squash, tomatoes, tomato pulp, and tomato juice, tomato sauce, paste, and catsup, and chili sauce, mixed vegetables. 10/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 11/ Cleaned basis.

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Table 8.- Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States 1935-44 and 1945-47 by months
(Index numbers 1935-39 = 100)

Year and month	Meats	Eggs	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Cereals and bakery products	Fruit and vegetables: Fresh	Fruit and vegetables: Canned	Fruit and vegetables: Dried	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods	Consumer price index
1940	96	94	101	82	97	97	92	101	97	92	97	100
1941	108	112	112	94	98	104	98	107	106	102	106	105
1942	126	136	125	120	105	133	122	136	126	122	124	116
1943	134	162	135	126	108	178	131	159	127	125	138	124
1944	130	153	134	123	108	177	130	166	126	124	136	126
1945	131	164	134	124	109	188	130	168	126	125	139	128
1946	161	169	165	152	125	191	141	190	144	140	160	139
Jan.	131	172	136	126	109	193	130	169	126	125	141	130
Feb.	131	144	137	125	110	193	131	170	127	125	140	130
Mar.	131	139	137	126	110	196	130	169	132	125	140	130
Apr.	133	138	137	126	113	200	129	170	135	125	142	131
May	134	140	139	126	115	200	128	172	136	125	143	132
June	134	147	148	126	122	197	128	172	136	125	146	133
July	174	161	179	138	126	202	131	176	138	126	166	141
Aug.	187	174	180	180	135	186	141	183	140	127	171	144
Sept.	188	193	187	151	137	181	149	186	142	162	174	146
Oct.	191	215	202	148	138	179	155	199	168	166	180	149
Nov.	204	202	198	244	141	182	168	252	170	168	188	152
Dec.	198	201	201	207	142	181	173	268	175	176	186	153
1947												
Jan.	199	182	190	202	143	184	174	269	176	178	184	153
Feb.	197	170	183	201	144	189	173	270	178	183	182	153
Mar.	208	175	188	219	148	199	173	271	179	187	190	156

Index numbers from Bureau of Labor Statictics and rounded to the nearest whole number by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

FOR RELEASE
AUG. 15, A. M.

THE National Food SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NFS - 41 BAE JULY - SEPTEMBER 1947

AUG 16 1947 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 7, 1947

SUMMARY

Food consumption in the United States will continue high during the late summer and fall; the average per person is expected to fall slightly below the 1946 record because more people are eating out of civilian supplies with further demobilization and the high birth rate. The total volume of food production for sale and farm home consumption is a record again this year. Imports have increased and military takings and exports have fallen off slightly. Grain shipments make up about 3/4 of the exports.

Record crops of wheat and rice are major factors in the continued high level of food production this year. Production of some other food commodities such as potatoes, sweetpotatoes, vegetables, poultry products and corn has been reduced. Unfavorable weather and anticipations of reduced demand have checked output of some products.

During the late summer and fall, there will be some seasonal changes in food supplies. The consumption of eggs, fluid milk and cream, and butter is likely to decline from the rate of the past few months. But some increases in supplies of meats, canned fish, turkey, potatoes, dry beans and peas and rice are expected. The following foods are expected to be in relatively plentiful supply in most of the United States during the next two or three months: fresh oranges and lemons; canned citrus juices and segments; canned tomato juice, beets, carrots, peas (lower grades); sauerkraut; cottage cheese; and peanut butter.

The index of retail prices paid for food by consumers in large cities was 190 in June 1947 compared with 171 in August 1946 when some foods were still under price control. Changes in supplies will be reflected in some retail food prices, but the general level is expected to stay about the same for the next few months. Somewhat lower prices are expected during the next few months for fresh and processed fruit, dry beans, and peas. In the fall, the retail prices of meat probably will show some decline. On the other hand, the retail prices of dairy products and some other foods will rise seasonally. Some upward movement in sugar prices is possible partly because the price paid for Cuban sugar is tied to the consumer price index and partly because the controls over sugar prices will be removed on or before October 31.

Compared with the late summer and fall of 1946 domestic supplies of butter, cheese, and sugar will be somewhat larger this year. Milk marketed as fluid milk and cream is expected to continue below last year. Smaller supplies are also expected for poultry products, fresh vegetables, some cereal products, and meats.

Civilian per capita food consumption in the United States in 1947 is now estimated to be about 17 percent above the average for 1935-39 (quantities combined by average retail prices in the base period). Only canned fish, butter, and sugar will fall below their average rates of consumption per person for 1935-39. The consumption of other items such as poultry, meats, and some manufactured dairy products is materially higher than in the pre-war years.

With such a high level of food consumption this year, per capita supplies of all major nutrients except carbohydrate (with no change) will be significantly greater than in 1935-39: 6 percent for calories; 10 to 20 percent for protein, calcium, Vitamin A, and ascorbic acid; 30 to 40 percent for iron, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin.

(For Release Aug. 15, A. M.)

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Table 1.-Volume of agricultural production for sale and for farm home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1943-46 and preliminary estimates for 1947, with percentage comparisons.

(Index numbers, 1935-39 = 100)

Item	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 1/	1947 as a percentage of 1946
Food grains 2/	116	148	155	164	202	123
Truck crops 3/	124	137	142	157	140	89
Fruits and nuts 4/	108	123	112	133	131	98
Vegetables, excluding truck crops 5/	125	106	110	126	100	79
Sugar crops 6/	81	81	94	103	114	111
Total food crops 7/	116	129	129	144	148	103
Meat animals 8/	150	155	147	145	147	101
Poultry 9/	152	153	163	153	147	96
Dairy products 10/	113	115	119	119	120	101
Total food livestock	138	141	141	138	138	100
Food production	133	138	138	139	140	101
Agricultural production, food and non-food	128	136	133	136	136	100
Civilian per capita food consumption (Revised)	107	112	114	118	117	99

1/ Production estimates are based on the actual and intended plantings, preliminary crop indications as of July 1, and estimated marketings and home consumption of livestock and livestock products.
2/ Includes wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat.
3/ Includes truck crops for market (artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons) and truck crops for processing (asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, spinach, and tomatoes).
4/ Includes apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, grapes, strawberries, cranberries, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, olives, dried California figs, fresh and dried plums, almonds, pecans, and walnuts.
5/ Includes dry edible beans, potatoes, sweetpotatoes.
6/ Includes sugar beets, sugarcane for sugar, sugarcane sirup, sorgo sirup, maple sugar, and maple sirup.
7/ Includes peanuts in addition to the other crops.
8/ Includes cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, and hogs.
9/ Includes eggs, chickens, turkeys, and broilers.
10/ Includes wholesale milk, retail milk, butterfat, farm butter, and farm consumption of dairy products.

Table 2 - Total food disappearance: Source and distribution, 1935-39 average and 1940 to 1947, Revised 1/

Year	Source of total food					Distribution by claimants						Commercial exports and shipments 3/
	Total food disappearance	Food production	Imports	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Civilian	Military including military civilian feeding	Department of Agriculture 2/ Net purchases	Department of Agriculture 2/ Shipments	Department of Agriculture 2/ Reduction in stocks	Department of Agriculture 2/ Increase in stocks	
	Percentage of food disappearance in each year											
1935-39	100.0	93.7	6.4		.1	97.4						2.6
1940	100.0	94.9	5.5		.4	97.8						2.2
1941	100.0	94.7	5.8		.5	93.7	1.9	2.8	2.6		.2	1.6
1942	100.0	94.0	3.8	2.2		86.6	6.2	6.2	5.3		.9	1.0
1943	100.0	95.7	4.8		.5	79.7	10.5	8.6	7.3		1.4	1.2
1944	100.0	94.1	4.9	1.0		78.2	13.0	6.6	7.1	.5		2.2
1945	100.0	94.3	4.9	.8		81.7	12.4	4/ 3.9	4.9	1.0		2.3
1946	100.0	96.3	4.2		.5	89.6	3.5	4/ 4.4	5.3	.9		2.5
1947	100.0	96.0	4.5		.5	90.3	3.3	4/ 2.2	2.2	-		4.2
	Percentage of 1935-39 food disappearance											
1935-39	100.0	93.7	6.4		.1	97.4						2.6
1940	109.7	104.1	6.0		.4	107.2						2.5
1941	113.8	107.8	6.6		.6	106.6	2.2	3.1	2.9		.2	1.9
1942	124.6	117.2	4.7	2.7		107.9	7.7	7.7	6.6		1.1	1.3
1943	130.3	124.7	6.3		.7	103.8	13.7	11.3	9.5		1.8	1.5
1944	137.5	129.3	6.8	1.4		107.6	17.8	9.1	9.7	.6		3.0
1945	137.1	129.3	6.8	1.0		112.1	17.0	4/ 5.3	6.6	1.3		2.7
1946	135.2	130.3	5.6		.7	121.1	4.7	4/ 6.0	7.2	1.2		3.4
1947	136.7	131.2	6.2		.7	123.4	4.5	4/ 3.0	3.0	-		5.8

1/ The upper section of the table divides the total disappearance in each year (1) according to the source of the food, and (2) according to its distribution. Both the total disappearance figure and the breakdown are on an index number basis; that is, they represent quantities weighted by average farm prices in the period 1935-39. The disappearance figure includes both domestically produced and imported foods. The lower portion of the table contains the same data expressed as a percentage of total food disappearance in 1935-39 instead of total disappearance in each year. 2/ The quantities assigned to the Department of Agriculture are principally food for lend-lease and relief. These quantities are measured in two ways: (1) in terms of Department of Agriculture purchases from commercial channels, and (2) in terms of shipments out of the country. When measured in terms of purchases, additions to Department of Agriculture stocks included. When measured in terms of shipments, additions to stocks are shown separately. Department of Agriculture shipments were smaller than the total quantities purchased from 1941 to 1943 and stocks were built up. In 1944 to 1946, however, shipments exceeded purchases and stocks were decreased. 3/ The 1935-39, 1940-41 exports and shipments are strictly commercial. For the war years, they approximate the commercial portion as indicated by total exports and shipments less the exports assignable to the Department of Agriculture. 4/ Including transfers for relief from military stocks in U. S.

NUTRITIONAL REVIEW 1/

The 1947 per capita supplies of most nutrients will be slightly lower than for 1946 but still considerably above the average for 1935-39.

The major decreases in nutrients in 1947 will be in vitamins and minerals. Lower consumption of pork is the principal factor in the 5 percent decline in thiamine. The comparable drop in calcium and riboflavin is due to the reduction in fluid milk and cream and leafy, green, and yellow vegetables. Smaller supplies of these vegetables are responsible for the 4 percent decrease in ascorbic acid and Vitamin A value. Even though the per capita consumption of all food averages lower than in 1946, the available supply of food energy is about the same because of the increases in sugar and fats.

With the exception of carbohydrate, the 1947 per capita supplies of all major nutrients are well above the 1935-39 averages. Iron, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin are from 30 to 40 percent higher, principally due to the enrichment of grain products and the greater consumption of meat and fluid milk and cream. The 16 percent increase in ascorbic acid and Vitamin A comes from increased consumption of fruits and some vegetables. Larger supplies of calcium in 1947 result from the rise in the consumption of fluid milk and cream. The increase in over-all food supplies more than offsets the lower consumption of potatoes and grain products so that the supply of food energy per person is about 6 percent higher than in the prewar years.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

The general level of retail food prices is not expected to change much during the next few months. The index of retail food prices paid by moderate income families in large cities was 190 percent of the 1935-39 average in mid-June, compared 146 in June 1946 prior to the termination of price controls. During the past year the prices of almost all foods have risen. High meat prices were apparently the most significant factor in the rise in the index from May to June, as they were in the February to March rise.

During the past few months, there have been many shifts in retail prices for individual items. Eggs, fresh fruits, and potatoes have been seasonally high priced. Meat prices have risen more than usual for this time of year, largely due to the continuation of very strong consumer demand. Prices of cereals and bakery products increased in the spring when grain and fats prices rose. Dairy products, fresh and canned vegetables went down in price at retail during the late spring and early summer Fats and oils prices have declined contra-seasonally since April (almost 20 percent) apparently because of large coconut oil imports and heavy lard output. Beverage prices were significantly lower in mid-June than in April and May.

Among the seasonal changes in retail prices of individual foods to be expected during the next 3 or 4 months are somewhat lower prices for fresh and processed fruits, dry beans and peas, and meats; somewhat higher prices for dairy products, potatoes, and eggs. Price controls on rice have been terminated; with heavy demand, the retail price may rise. Sugar price controls will end on or before October 31.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

Table 3.- Apparent civilian consumption of major food commodities on a per capita basis, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947 with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 Prel.	1947 as a percentage of 1935-39	1947 as a percentage of 1946
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		
Meats (dressed weight) - Total	125.6	138.6	152.8	143.8	152.8	155	123	101
Beef	54.8	49.6	53.6	58.9	60.5	70	128	116
Veal	8.0	8.1	12.4	11.8	9.9	11	138	111
Lamb and mutton	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.2	6.7	6	90	90
Pork (excluding lard)	56.1	74.5	80.2	65.9	75.7	68	121	90
Poultry products								
Eggs 2/	37.3	43.2	43.8	49.6	46.8	47.2	127	101
Chicken (dressed weight)	17.9	30.6	26.8	28.9	25.3	23.7	132	94
Turkey (dressed weight)	2.6	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.1	158	91
Dairy products								
Total milk (whole milk equivalent)	801	759	779	793	809	810	101	100
Cheese	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.9	6.9	6.9	125	100
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.7	18.6	16.1	18.3	18.8	19.8	119	105
Fluid milk and cream	340	393	411	433	425	403	119	95
Fats and oils - Total, fat content	44.7	41.8	41.2	39.5	39.5	42.5	95	108
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	16.7	11.7	11.9	10.8	10.2	11.9	71	117
Lard	11.0	13.1	12.6	11.5	11.8	13.1	119	111
Margarine	2.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	143	106
Shortening	11.7	9.8	9.2	10.0	10.1	9.5	81	94
Other edible fats & oils	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.3	7.0	111	111
Fruits								
Fresh - total	138.5	120.3	143.8	143.8	140.7	148	107	105
Citrus	48.8	59.6	67.8	65.4	58.6	64	131	109
Apples (Commercial)	30.2	24.4	25.4	22.9	23.1	25	83	108
Other (excluding melons)	59.5	36.3	50.6	55.5	59.0	59	99	100
Processed								
Canned fruit	14.9	12.9	9.3	14.7	20.7	19	128	92
Canned juices	4.0	6.9	9.8	10.3	17.2	16	400	93
Frozen	.8	1.1	2.0	2.3	3.1	3.0	375	97
Dried	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.1	5.3	6.2	109	117
Vegetables								
Fresh	235	237	254	265	274	260	111	95
Canned	31.1	34.5	34.6	43.2	46.5	44	141	95
Frozen	3/ .4	.7	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.5	625	119
Potatoes	131	133	127	129	122	122	93	100
Sweetpotatoes	23.5	21.6	19.4	19.7	17.6	18.1	77	103
Dry edible beans	8.8	9.0	7.8	7.8	8.7	8.1	92	93
Dry edible peas	.5	1.0	.6	1.2	.6	.8	160	133
Canned soups & baby foods	5.2	6.9	8.8	10.2	11.5	10.4	200	90
Sugar (refined)	96.5	80.4	89.1	73.6	74.8	92.8	96	124
Grains								
Corn products:								
Corn meal	22.9	21.0	20.0	19.0	17.0	19	83	112
Corn sirup	7.7	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.5	162	104
Corn starch	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	154	105
Corn sugar	2.7	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	148	105
Breakfast cereals	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.6	153	118
Hominy	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	150	120
Oatmeal	3.9	4.0	3.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	113	100
Barley food products 4/	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	142	94
Wheat:								
Flour 5/	153.1	162.7	162.2	164.2	155.7	150	98	96
Breakfast cereals	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	103	109
Rye flour	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.0	91	105
Rice, milled	5.6	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.2	5.2	93	124
Beverages								
Coffee 6/	14.0	13.0	15.8	16.7	19.3	18	129	93
Tea	.67	.46	.53	.59	.53	.5	75	94
Cocoa beans	4.4	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.1	4	91	98
Peanuts (shelled)	4.4	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.0	136	100

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of total population adjusted for under-enumeration of children under 5 and for military personnel not eating out of civilian supplies.

1/ Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits which are on a pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry peas, peanuts on a crop year basis, rice on August 1 year. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year and rice which begins in August of previous year. 2/ In terms of number of eggs, the apparent per capita consumption was 298 in 1935-39, 345 in 1943, 352 in 1944, 392 in 1945, 374 in 1946, and 378 estimated for 1947. 3/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 4/ All barley food products in terms of malt equivalent. 5/ Includes white, whole wheat, and Semolina flour. 6/ Green bean basis.

Table 4. - Nutrients available for civilian consumption per capita per day, calendar years, 1935-39, average, 1944, 1945, 1946 and estimates for 1947 with percentage comparisions 1/

Nutrients	Units	Average 1935-39	1944 Rev.	1945 Rev.	1946 Rev.	1947 preliminary	1947 as a percentage of 1935-39	1947 as a percentage of 1946
Food energy	Calories	3,250	3,470	3,370	3,400	3,450	106	101
Protein	Grams	89	100	102	102	99	111	97
Fat	Grams	132	144	138	144	144	109	100
Carbohydrate	Grams	428	438	428	420	438	102	104
Calcium	Grams	.90	1.04	1.08	1.13	1.07	119	95
Iron	Mg.	13.8	18.5	19.0	18.9	18.6	135	98
Vitamin A	Intl. units	8,100	9,400	9,800	9,700	9,400	116	97
Thiamine	Mg.	1.54	2.28	2.24	2.29	2.17	141	95
Riboflavin	Mg.	1.86	2.48	2.55	2.58	2.46	132	95
Niacin	Mg.	15.4	21.6	21.9	21.5	21.2	138	99
Ascorbic acid	Mg.	115	132	139	140	135	117	96

1/ Data computed by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics on the basis of estimates of apparent civilian consumption (retail basis) including estimates of consumption from urban gardens, supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. No deductions have been made in the nutrient estimates for the loss or waste of food in the home or for the destruction or loss of nutrients during the preparation of food. Deductions have been made for inedible refuse. The data for iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin include the amounts of these nutrients added to white bread and flour under the enrichment program. The 1947 estimates assume that voluntary enrichment will continue at the rate required under WFO-1.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Meat supplies this summer continue considerably larger than a year earlier. Supplies will increase seasonally this fall and they are expected to be about the same as last fall when they were nearly a record. Lower beef and veal production than last year's record will account for most of the decline. Pork supplies this winter will be about as large as a year earlier. The 1947 spring pig crop was slightly greater than the 1946 spring crop, but hogs are likely to be slaughtered at lighter weights than a year earlier because of current high prices for feed grains relative to hog prices and the outlook for smaller feed grain supplies from this year's harvest. Supplies of lamb and mutton will continue relatively low during the remainder of the year and in early 1948, reflecting this year's smaller lamb crop.

Retail prices of meat hit a new high this summer, but they may decline seasonally this fall. In the first half of 1947 production of all meats was about the same as a year earlier, but exports were much less and military purchases moderately smaller. Supplies per person apparently averaged about 10 percent greater than in the same period of 1946. All of the increase was in beef and veal and most of it came in the second quarter.

For the year as a whole, meat supplies per person may average around 155 pounds, slightly more than the highs of 1944 and 1946 and the largest since 1909. Beef supplies per person are expected to be the largest since 1910, but pork and veal supplies will be smaller than in some of the later war years. Lamb and mutton supplies per person probably will be the smallest since 1929.

Smaller feed-grain production this year will not cause a decrease in meat production in 1947. But the downward trend in livestock numbers and the smaller feed supplies in prospect indicate lower meat output in 1948. Most if not all of the reduction in meat production in 1948 will be in beef and veal. Fewer cattle may be grain fed this winter than last. A reduction in feeding would increase the slaughter supply this fall and winter when the greatest number of cattle normally move to feed lots, but would reduce cattle slaughter in 1948.

The authority to continue export controls for meat through 1947 was granted by recent legislation. Import controls in force since early in the war were discontinued.

Fish

During the remainder of 1947, domestic supplies of fresh and frozen fish are expected to be about as large as they were during the last half of 1946. In the next few months, retail prices of most fresh and frozen fish are expected to be about the same as they were during the three years of price control.

Production of the two major species of canned fish, salmon and tuna, is expected to be larger than in 1946, but only a relatively small part of the new pack is likely to reach retail markets before fall. Prices of canned salmon and tuna have been relatively higher so far in 1947 than in previous years. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the retail price of canned salmon in 56 cities reached a record peak in June 1947--41.1 cents for a one pound can of pink salmon and 63.3 cents for the same size container of red salmon. Prices of canned salmon and tuna this fall are not expected to differ much from those prevailing this summer. Civilian consumption of canned, fresh, and frozen fish in 1947 is expected to be slightly higher than it was last year, although canned fish consumption per person will still be below the pre-war rate.

Imports of fresh and frozen fish in 1947 may be smaller than in the previous year. During the first six months of 1947, the imports of fresh and frozen ground-fish fillets (cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk and rosefish) were reported to be slightly less than half of the quantity imported during the same period a year ago. Canned fish imports are expected to show a marked increase over 1946, but may not equal the 1937 record.

Exports of canned fish are expected to be lower than the 187 million pounds exported in 1946, but above the 1935-39 pre-war average of 93 million pounds.

Military requirements of canned fish out of the 1947 pack amount to about 14 million pounds compared with procurement of slightly less than a million pounds from the 1946 pack when there were large military stocks to be liquidated.

Poultry and Eggs

Supplies of poultry products in the second half of 1947 will be smaller than in the same period of 1946. Egg supplies in this period probably will be down somewhat from a year earlier, as stocks of shell and frozen eggs in cold storage on July 1 were 38 percent below those of July 1, 1946. Slaughter of farm chickens will fall below last year's heavy slaughter which reduced the number of chickens about 10 percent. Any substantial increase in commercial broiler production over the latter half of 1946 is unlikely in view of high feed prices and prospects for seasonally larger supplies of red meats. Cold-storage stocks of chicken on July 1 were somewhat smaller than on July 1, 1946.

Egg consumption per capita in July-December 1947 may decline as much as 20 percent from the record or near-record level of the first half of the year. This would bring egg consumption in the second half of 1947 5 to 10 percent below the same period of 1946. Accordingly, egg consumption for the year 1947 would average approximately 378 eggs per person, little different from the 1946 average but almost 20 eggs below the 1945 record. However, the 1947 rate will still be higher than that of any year prior to 1945.

If chicken consumption averages 23.7 pounds per capita in 1947, it will fall below the wartime annual average but will exceed that for any prewar year.

Turkey consumption may be about 4.1 pounds per person, 10 percent less than in 1946. A record into-storage movement of more than 100 million pounds in 1946 provided supplies for the heaviest consumption on record in the first half of 1947. However, supplies for the holidays this year may be 10 to 15 percent below those of the 1946 season. Cold-storage stocks on July 1 were smaller than a year earlier. Production in 1947 is expected to be 20 percent less than in 1946. However, consumption will not be correspondingly reduced as a much larger proportior of this year's production will be consumed in 1947.

Retail prices of eggs will be higher during the latter part of 1947 than a year earlier, but chicken and turkey prices are likely to be somewhat lower. More orderly marketing of meat supplies this fall is expected to reduce consumer demand for chicken and turkey compared with the fall of 1946.

Dairy Products

Total supplies of dairy products in the second half of 1947 will be about the same as in the second half of 1946. However, there will be significant changes among the various products. Fluid milk and cream consumption is expected to be moderately below last year while consumption of butter and cheese will be larger.

Retail prices of fluid milk and cream are not expected to be much different from last fall. With total milk production about the same and fluid milk and cream consumption lower, considerably more milk will be available for manufactured products. Accordingly, prices of manufactured products, particularly butter, are expected to be below last year. In recent months, output of butter and cheese has been averaging about 25 to 30 percent above last year while fluid milk and cream consumption has been about 5 percent below. Production and domestic consumption of evaporated milk are both higher this year than in 1946, but exports are materially smaller. Ice cream consumption is running behind last year, (about 10 percent) partly because of the wet, cool summer. This is the only important manufactured dairy product showing a decline.

Production and domestic consumption of skimmed milk products continue at high levels.

Fats and Oils

Civilian consumption of food fats in 1947 is indicated to be 2 to 3 pounds per person larger than in 1946 when disappearance was 39.5 pounds, fat content. The 1935-39 average was 44.7 pounds per person. Most of the increase from 1946 is in lard and butter.

Domestic production of food fats and oils in 1947 will be substantially larger than in 1946. Over 700 million pounds of creamery butter were produced in the first half of the year, 33 percent more than in the same period of 1946. Most of it went immediately into consumption. Little butter was exported and only a small quantity went into stocks, mostly in June. Butter production is expected to remain above the comparable 1946 monthly rate throughout the rest of 1947. Output of farm and creamery butter for the year may be about 250 million pounds higher than the 1946 output of 1,501 million pounds.

Production of lard in federally inspected plants in the first half of 1947 totaled about 900 million pounds, nearly 30 percent more than a year earlier. For the year, lard output may run more than 250 million pounds above last year. Output of lard in the last quarter of 1947 may not differ much from the same quarter of 1946. An increase in the number of hogs slaughtered is likely to offset any reduction in the weights of hogs which might result from the smaller corn crop.

Per capita disappearance of margarine, shortening, and other edible oils into trade channels has been somewhat lower in recent months than during the same period of 1946. Larger lard and butter supplies have eased the pressure of demand on the relatively short supplies of the other edible fats and oils products. Production of vegetable oils used in the manufacture of margarine, shortening and edible oils will be larger this year than last. In the first half of 1947, a decline in cottonseed oil output from a year earlier was somewhat more than offset by an increase in the production of peanut, corn, and soybean oils. However, much smaller stocks of edible oils were on hand January 1, 1947 than a year earlier. In the second half of 1947, some increase in edible vegetable oil production is in prospect because cotton acreage is up nearly 18 percent and soybean acreage 11 percent from 1946. Most of the increase in the production of edible vegetable oils from this year's crop of oil seeds will come in the first half of 1948.

In the first half of 1947, imports of copra were above the prewar rate for coconut oil and copra, in terms of oil, but will be reduced in the summer quarter. Use of coconut oil in food products, particularly baked goods, confectionery, and shortening, will be larger in 1947 than in any year since 1941. However, the increase in food use of coconut oil probably will be more than offset by increased diversion of soybean oil to paints and other non-food products. Soybean oil prices are unusually low in relation to those for linseed oil, and supplies of tung oil, which is now being blended with soybean oil, are relatively plentiful this year.

In the first 5 months of 1947, net exports of food fats were about one-fourth smaller than a year earlier and may not be much different this summer than last. The export program for fats and oils for the fourth quarter is still tentative.

Prices of food fats and oils rose to extremely high levels during the winter but have since declined, partly because production of lard and butter and imports of copra had been greater than expected. Butter prices are likely to rise seasonally this fall as production declines, particularly since the amount of butter in cold storage at the present time is only about half prewar July stocks.

Fruits

Supplies of fresh and processed fruit will be large again this summer and fall compared with prewar. Marketings of fresh fruit may be somewhat higher per capita than the prewar rate of consumption. Canned and frozen fruit and fruit juice supplies per capita will continue much higher than in 1935-39. Retail prices of both fresh and processed fruit may be somewhat lower during the next few months than they were in the late summer and fall of 1946.

The deciduous fruit crop is estimated to be only slightly smaller than last year's record. Record or near record crops of peaches, pears, and grapes are in prospect. The commercial apple crop is expected to be slightly smaller than last year but about equal to the 1936-45 average. In contrast, apricot production is about 60 percent of 1946, cherries 75 percent and plums 80 percent. A somewhat smaller proportion of the deciduous crop is likely to be processed this year because substantial stocks of canned fruits are on hand. Therefore, more fruit will be marketed as fresh. The retail prices of fresh fruit during the spring and early summer have been somewhat lower than a year ago, and usual seasonal declines are to be expected during the next two or three months.

Production of walnuts, almonds, and filberts in the Pacific Coast States is estimated to be about 8 percent below last year's crop, but 30 percent above the 10-year average.

Considerably larger supplies of California lemons and Valencia oranges are available this summer than last. Supplies of grapefruit, mostly from California are seasonally low this summer. Growing conditions for the new citrus crop, which will start to market next fall, continue generally satisfactory, indicating plentiful supplies next season.

The 1947 domestic pack of canned deciduous fruits may be as much as 10 percent smaller than the 1946 record, although larger than any other previous year. A smaller pack of canned apricots will result from the short crop, but the pack of several other deciduous fruits is likely to be reduced because of the substantial carry-over from 1946 and the less favorable price outlook. About the same quantity of canned pineapple may be available because the Hawaiian pack probably will differ little from last year. A larger supply of canned citrus segments is being marketed this year than in 1946.

Supplies of canned fruit juices will continue plentiful. Substantial stocks of canned citrus juices are available from last winter's pack, and the prospects for the 1947 pack of deciduous juices indicate little change from last year. Prices for canned citrus juices continue much lower than those of last summer and fall, but prices for canned deciduous juices are only slightly lower.

The 1947 pack of frozen fruits, fruit juices, and berries may not be quite as large as that of 1946. However, the pack of frozen strawberries is expected to be considerably larger. Supplies of frozen fruits, fruit juices, and berries in storage July 1, 1947 were 13 percent larger than stocks a year earlier.

Considerably more raisins are likely to be packed this year and will contribute to an expected increase in the total dried fruit pack. Stock data on dried prunes and raisins are no longer collected, but indications are that stocks may be considerably larger than a year ago. The larger supplies of dried fruits this season are expected to sell for materially lower prices.

Vegetables

Consumers have had a large supply of most fresh, canned and frozen vegetables and potatoes during the past few months. Total commercial production of truck crops for the fresh market this spring was 12 percent lower than a year earlier, but 11 percent larger than the 1936-45 average for the season. On a tonnage basis, the most important spring vegetables this year were lettuce, tomatoes, watermelons, cabbage, onions, carrots, celery, and asparagus. The spring output of watermelons and snap beans turned out best compared with 1946 spring crops.

According to acreage and production estimates, production of commercially grown vegetables for fresh market this summer will be moderately smaller than last summer. Only the lima bean, sweet corn, eggplant, green pea, and melon crops are expected to be higher. Production of cabbage, carrots, and green peas will be considerably smaller than the 1936-45 average. Retail prices of fresh vegetables during the spring were as high as or higher than in 1946, but they have declined more than seasonally to levels below those of a year ago.

Canned vegetables, except canned sweet corn and whole tomatoes, have been plentiful. Consumption per capita has been very high so far this year, but the carry-over of several items is heavy. As a result, packs of several vegetables particularly beets, sauerkraut, green peas, and tomato juice are being reduced this year. The total pack of canned vegetables in 1947 may fall moderately below the 1946 record.

Large stocks and consumer resistance to some poorer quality frozen vegetables may result in slightly lower packs than last year. Frozen food packers are making increased use of the Department of Agriculture's inspection service (on a reimbursement basis) as a means of improving the quality of the pack and reducing the proportion of substandard items marketed.

Supplies of potatoes have been plentiful. The 1947 crop of potatoes was estimated at 352 million bushels on July 1 compared with 476 million bushels last year. Domestic consumption will not decline as much as the size of the crop indicates because a larger proportion of the crop will be used for human consumption. Per capita consumption in 1947 may average 122 pounds, about the same as in 1946. However, the short crop is likely to be marketed rapidly as in 1942 so that the carry-over into 1948 may be unusually small. Potato prices during the coming months are likely to be somewhat higher than in the latter half of 1946.

The sweetpotato crop also was estimated on July 1 to be smaller than a year earlier--62 million bushels compared with 67 million in 1946. As in the case of potatoes, non-food use is likely to be smaller this year. Even so, per capita consumption of sweetpotatoes may decline for the fourth year in a row and reach 18 pounds per capita, 23 percent below the 1935-39 average. Sweetpotato prices may be as high during the next few months as they were during the late summer and fall of 1946.

Supplies of dry beans and peas for domestic consumption during the remaining months of 1947 probably will be little different from those of the second half of 1946. The dry bean crop was estimated at about 1,500 million pounds (cleaned basis) on July 1, about the same as the 1946 crop and the 1936-45 average. The dry pea crop may not exceed 562 million pounds (cleaned basis), 10 percent below the 1946 crop but 28 percent above average. Stocks of old crop beans and peas in the hands of growers have been practically exhausted. No official information is available on the stocks in the hands of distributors, but they are believed to be quite small. With crops as forecast, few beans, but substantial quantities of peas, will be available for export.

Sugar

Present plans for imports and estimated domestic production indicate that civilian consumption of sugar will average 90-95 pounds per capita compared with the 75 pounds for 1946. Reported domestic distribution of sugar from refineries in the first 6 months of the year reached 3,338 thousand tons, raw value, compared with 2, 692 thousand tons in the same period of 1946. Following the end of rationing for household consumers and institutional users on June 12, sugar deliveries increased sharply. Rationing of sugar to industrial users was terminated on July 28.

The Cuban sugar crop is estimated by the trade at 6.4 million tons. Under present allocations, the United States is likely to import about 3.7 million tons of this crop. On the basis of July 1 estimates, U. S. sugar beet and sugarcane production in 1947 will be about 12 percent above last year's production. Exports of sugar from the U. S. in January-June, totaled 131 thousand tons, less than half as much as in the same period of 1946.

Retail prices of granulated sugar in large cities (which prices are still subject to price control) rose only 2 percent between January 15 and June 15. Some further upward movement is possible during the latter part of the year. The price paid by the U. S. for 1947 crop Cuban sugar is tied to prices of consumer goods in this country until sugar price controls are discontinued, which will be no later than October 31.

Food Grains

Domestic consumption of wheat as food has been lower in the past 6 months than in the preceding 6 months. The total quantity of wheat used for domestic food in the crop year 1946-47 is estimated at 500 million bushels. The carry-over of wheat on July 1, 1947 was only 83 million bushels; a relatively large part of the stocks was in mills and consumption channels.

Domestic supplies of rice in 1947 have been larger than last year and the situation may improve still further. A record rice crop of 75.5 million bushels is in prospect, almost 4 million bushels above the 1946 record. However, heavy exports will continue to limit supplies for domestic distribution. Price controls on rice were removed on June 30 and a sharp advance in prices followed.

Relatively large quantities of corn products have been consumed in 1947 and domestic production of these foods during the rest of the year is not expected to be greatly affected by the smaller corn crop. Price controls on corn sugar and corn syrup were removed on July 15, 1947. In the previous 6 months, the price of corn products at wholesale had increased almost 50 percent as a result of the substantial increase in corn prices. The prices of corn products are likely to remain high throughout the year. Consumption of corn products for food this year continues much above pre-war despite the high prices.

With an average crop of oats in prospect for this year, supplies of oatmeal will continue plentiful, both for domestic consumption and for export. Another small crop of barley will provide food supplies about the same as in the past year.

Large supplies of wheat cereal products will be available during the fall and winter, but no major change in prices appears likely during the next few months. Wheat production was estimated on July 1, to be 1,436 million bushels, the largest U. S. crop on record. A smaller corn crop than last year is likely to result in an increased quantity of wheat being fed to livestock so that total domestic disappearance may reach 850 million bushels. This would leave about 670 million bushels for carry-over stocks on July 1, 1948 and for export in 1947-48. The export demand for wheat will be heavy again during the next crop year. It is expected that wheat exports will exceed the 400 million bushels shipped out in 1947-48.

The consumption of rye in food products has been below average this year, More rye for food will be available from the larger crop this year, but supplies of rye for other uses will still be short. Stocks of rye on July 1 were only 2.4 million bushels which is only slightly above the record low stocks of July 1, 1946. On July 1, the new rye crop was estimated at 25.2 million bushels, about 35 percent above last year's very small crop but only two-thirds of the 10-year average of 38 million bushels. Rye prices continue high but are declining seasonally as the new crop is harvested.

Note on Coffee Consumption Data:

The apparent civilian per capita consumption of 19.3 pounds in 1946 and 18 pounds in 1947 is not directly comparable with the estimates for the years 1942 to 1945 which ranged from 13 to 17 pounds. During the war, the Office of Price Administration received relatively complete reports on coffee stocks. During the latter part of 1946, reporting by importers and primary distributors was no longer required by law. Since fewer firms continued to submit reports, the total amount of coffee stocks had to be estimated. Distributors' stocks of coffee appear to be much larger at the end of 1946 than in previous years, principally because of increased production and holdings of both vacuum pack coffee and soluble coffee. These stocks were included in the 1946 and 1947 consumption data.

Table 5 .-Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1944, 1945, 1946 and preliminary estimates for 1947 with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946	Preliminary estimate for 1947	1947 as a percentage of 1935-39	1947 as a percentage of 1946
Meats (dr. wt.)								
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,936	9,115	10,279	9,378	10,500	151	112
Veal	" "	1,038	1,738	1,661	1,440	1,600	154	111
Lamb and mutton	" "	871	1,024	1,054	970	800	92	82
Pork (excluding lard)	" "	7,337	13,304	10,697	11,173	10,100	138	90
Total meats		16,182	25,181	23,691	22,961	23,000	142	100
Poultry and eggs								
Eggs	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,365	5,120	5,098	4,950	148	97
Chicken (dr. wt.)	Mil.lb.	2,327	3,879	4,170	3,568	3,400	146	95
Turkey (dr. wt.)	" "	350	541	673	687	535	153	78
Dairy products								
Total milk 2/	" "	103,656	117,548	120,995	119,302	120,525	116	101
Cheese 3/	" "	669	1,017	1,117	1,099	1,125	168	102
Cond. and evap. milk	" "	2,225	3,750	4,124	3,335	3,550	160	106
Fluid milk and cream 4/	" "	44,146	54,685	57,671	59,927	57,210	130	95
Fats and oils								
Butter, farm & factory (actual weight)	" "	2,170	1,818	1,701	1,501	1,765	81	118
Lard 6/	" "	1,624	2,792	2,010	2,114	2,300	142	109
Margarine (fat content)	" "	303	478	499	465	490	162	105
Shortening	" "	1,529	1,364	1,441	1,451	1,380	90	95
Other edible fats and oils 7/	" "	575	1,136	966	683	1,174	204	172
Total fats and oils 5/	" "	6,201	7,588	6,617	6,214	7,109	115	114
Fruits								
Fresh:								
Citrus	" "	6,870	10,069	9,931	9,328	10,310	150	111
Apples (commercial)	" "	4,384	4,023	2,415	3,936	3,790	876	96
Other (excl. melons)	" "	4,847	5,089	5,308	5,544	5,500	114	99
Processed:								
Canned fruit	" "	1,705	2,068	1,905	3,024	2,770	162	92
Canned fruit juices	" "	345	1,673	1,804	2,292	2,090	607	91
Frozen	" "	106	338	447	523	480	453	92
Dried	" "	1,111	1,139	1,015	1,042	1,270	115	122

Continued -

Table5 .-Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1944, 1945, 1946 and estimates for 1947 with percentage comparisons 1/ - Continued

	Unit	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946	Preliminary estimates for 1947	1947 as a percentage of: 1935-39	1947 as a percentage of: 1946
Vegetables								
Fresh 8/	Mil.lb.	30,520	34,247	35,607	39,332	37,210	122	95
Canned 9/	" "	4,084	6,343	6,553	7,612	6,170	151	81
Frozen	" "	10/ 78	237	308	450	400	513	89
Potatoes	Mil.bu.	356	383	419	476	352	99	74
Sweetpotatoes	" "	68	68	65	67	62	91	93
Dry edible beans 11/	Mil.lbs	1,360	1,506	1,195	1,474	1,495	110	101
Dry field peas 11/	" "	230	802	536	630	562	244	89
Canned soups	" "	684	890	977	1,434	1,000	146	70
Canned baby foods	" "	48	306	422	462	450	938	97
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 sh.tons	1,948	1,512	1,667	1,900	2,200	113	116
Grains								
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,060	1,108	1,156	1,436	189	124
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	22.5	24.0	18.7	25.2	56	135
Rice, milled	Mil.lbs	1,340	1,948	2,046	2,044	2,138	160	105
Corn	Mil.bu.	2,316	3,088	2,881	3,288	2,613	113	79
Oats	" "	1,045	1,149	1,536	1,510	1,247	119	83
Barley	" "	239	276	267	263	285	119	108
Peanuts	Mil.lb.	1,229	2,081	2,042	2,036	n.a.	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits which are on a pack-year basis; rice on a marketing year. 2/ The production of total milk for human consumption given here differs from total farm production of milk in that the former excludes milk fed to calves but includes off-farm production while the latter excludes off-farm production but includes milk fed to calves. Milk fed to calves and milk produced off farms are usually of approximately equal volume. 3/ Excluding full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 4/ Fluid milk equivalent for fresh use. 5/ Fat content basis except for butter which is on an actual weight basis. 6/ Excluding amount used in manufactured products. 7/ Represents fats used in cooking and salad oils, salad dressing, mayonnaise, bakery products and other minor uses such as fish canning. 8/ Estimates of all vegetables and melons other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes include reported commercial production for fresh market shipments plus rough estimates of quantities produced in market gardens for fresh sale and farm gardens for home use. Excludes town garden production. 9/ Includes asparagus, beans (lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, hominy, kraut (including bulk), peas, pickles (including bulk), pimientos, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, pumpkin and squash, tomatoes, tomato pulp, and tomato juice, tomato sauce, paste, and catsup, and chili sauce, mixed vegetables. 10/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 11/ Cleaned basis.

Table 6. - Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States 1940-45 and 1946-47 by months (Index numbers 1935-39 = 100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruit and vegetables: Fresh	Fruit and vegetables: Canned	Fruit and vegetables: Dried	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods	Consumer price index
1940	96	94	101	82	97	97	92	101	97	92	97	100
1941	108	112	112	94	98	104	98	107	106	102	106	105
1942	126	136	125	120	105	133	122	136	126	122	124	116
1943	134	162	135	126	108	178	131	159	127	125	138	124
1944	130	153	134	123	108	177	130	166	126	124	136	126
1945	131	164	134	124	109	188	130	168	126	125	139	128
1946	161	169	165	152	125	191	141	190	144	140	160	139
Jan.	131	172	136	126	109	193	130	169	126	125	141	130
Feb.	131	144	137	125	110	193	131	170	127	125	140	130
Mar.	131	139	137	126	110	196	130	169	132	125	140	130
Apr.	133	138	137	126	113	200	129	170	135	125	142	131
May	134	140	139	126	115	200	128	172	136	125	143	132
June	134	147	148	126	122	197	128	172	136	126	146	133
July	174	161	179	138	126	202	131	176	138	126	166	141
Aug.	187	174	180	180	135	186	141	183	140	127	171	144
Sept.	188	193	187	151	137	181	149	186	142	162	174	146
Oct.	191	215	202	148	138	179	155	199	168	166	180	149
Nov.	204	202	198	244	141	182	168	252	170	168	188	152
Dec.	198	201	201	207	142	181	173	268	175	176	186	153
1947												
Jan.	199	182	190	202	143	184	174	269	176	178	184	153
Feb.	197	170	183	201	144	189	173	270	178	183	182	153
Mar.	208	175	188	219	148	199	173	271	179	187	190	156
Apr.	203	176	179	228	153	201	173	270	179	190	188	156
May	204	179	172	200	154	210	172	268	179	189	188	156
June	217	183	172	188	155	208	170	263	180	181	190	157

Index numbers from Bureau of Labor Statistics and rounded to the nearest whole number by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Includes chicken and fish.

2/ Includes butter.

3/ Excludes butter.

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1948 OUTLOOK ISSUE
FOR RELEASE NOV. 5, A.M.

THE National Food SITUATION

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 28, 1947

SUMMARY

United States food supplies in 1948 are expected to be down somewhat from 1947 but still will be above war and pre-war years. Food from livestock will be less plentiful next year, and food crop production is likely to be below the 1947 record unless growing weather is again unusually favorable.

Since consumer incomes are expected to continue high, domestic demand for food will remain strong. Need for food abroad will be urgent. As a result, prices of food probably will be high through most of 1948 although dips in prices of some items may occur during peak production periods.

Domestic consumers probably will have more sugar, cheese, butter, bananas and dried fruit in 1948 than in 1947. On the other hand, supplies of lard, sweetpotatoes, meat, chicken, and some canned fruits are expected to be lower. Per capita consumption of other major foods is not expected to differ much from 1947.

Supplies of major nutrients per person per day may be slightly smaller next year although they will still be significantly larger than in pre-war years.

On the list of plentiful foods for the country as a whole for November and early December 1947 are fresh and canned grapefruit; canned grapefruit juice and tomato juice; fresh oranges, apples and pears; dried raisins, prunes, peaches, and apples; peanut butter; the lower grades of canned peas; canned beets (diced and cut); and canned sweetpotatoes.

In many parts of the world, especially in western Europe and some sections of eastern Asia, food supplies will be critically low, at least until next fall. Weather conditions in 1947 were unfavorable for crop production in these countries. As a result, they must depend even more than last year on imported foods to carry them until next harvest. During the fiscal year 1946-47, about 43 billion pounds of food were exported from the United States, about 13 percent of the total tonnage distributed for consumption. Grains and grain products made up about 80 percent of the exports.

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(For release November 5, a. m.)

Table 1.-Volume of agricultural production for sale and for farm home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1943-46 and preliminary estimates for 1947, with percentage comparisons

(Index numbers, 1935-39 = 100)

Item	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 1/	1947 as a percentage of 1946
Food grains 2/	116	148	155	164	199	121
Truck crops 3/	124	137	142	156	141	90
Fruits and nuts 4/	108	123	112	133	129	97
Vegetables, excluding truck crops 5/	125	106	110	126	103	82
Sugar crops 6/	81	81	94	103	114	111
Total food crops 7/	116	129	130	144	148	103
Meat animals 8/	150	155	147	145	145	100
Poultry 9/	152	153	163	153	147	96
Dairy products 10/	113	115	119	119	120	101
Total food livestock	138	141	141	138	137	99
Food production	133	138	138	139	140	101
Agricultural production, food and non-food	128	136	133	136	136	100
Civilian per capita food consumption	107	112	114	118	117	99

1/ Production estimates are based on the actual and intended plantings, preliminary crop indications as of September 1, and estimated marketings and home consumption of livestock and livestock products.
2/ Includes wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat.
3/ Includes truck crops for market (artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons) and truck crops for processing (asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, spinach, and tomatoes).
4/ Includes apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, grapes, strawberries, cranberries, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, olives, dried California figs, fresh and dried plums, almonds, pecans, and walnuts.
5/ Includes dry edible beans, potatoes, sweetpotatoes.
6/ Includes sugar beets, sugarcane for sugar, sugarcane sirup, sorgo sirup, maple sugar, and maple sirup.
7/ Includes peanuts in addition to the other crops.
8/ Includes cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, and hogs.
9/ Includes eggs, chickens, turkeys, and broilers.
10/ Includes wholesale milk, retail milk, butterfat, farm butter, and farm consumption of dairy products.

Table 2 - Total food disappearance: Source and distribution, 1935-39 average and 1940 to 1947 1/

Year	Source of total food: Total food disappearance	Food production	Imports	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Distribution by claimants: Civilian	Military including military civilian feeding	Department of Agriculture 2/: Net purchases	Deliveries	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Commercial exports and shipments 3/
	Percentage of food disappearance in each year											
1935-39	100.0	93.7	6.4		.1	97.4						2.6
1940	100.0	94.9	5.5		.4	97.8						2.2
1941	100.0	94.7	5.8		.5	93.7	1.9	2.8	2.6		.2	1.6
1942	100.0	94.0	3.8	2.2		86.6	6.2	6.2	5.3		.9	1.0
1943	100.0	95.7	4.8		.5	79.7	10.5	8.6	7.3		1.4	1.2
1944	100.0	94.1	4.9	1.0		78.2	13.0	6.6	7.1	.5		2.2
1945	100.0	94.3	4.9	.8		81.7	12.4	4/ 3.9	4.9	1.0		2.0
1946	100.0	96.3	4.0		.3	89.7	3.4	4/ 4.4	5.2	.8		2.5
1947	100.0	95.7	4.6		.3	89.9	3.1	4/ 2.9	2.7		.2	4.1
	Percentage of 1935-39 food disappearance											
1935-39	100.0	93.7	6.4		.1	97.4						2.6
1940	109.7	104.1	6.0		.4	107.2						2.5
1941	113.8	107.8	6.6		.6	106.6	2.2	3.1	2.9		.2	1.9
1942	124.6	117.2	4.7	2.7		107.9	7.7	7.7	6.6		1.1	1.3
1943	130.3	124.7	6.3		.7	103.8	13.7	11.3	9.5		1.8	1.5
1944	137.5	129.3	6.8	.4		107.6	17.8	9.1	9.7	.6		3.0
1945	137.1	129.3	6.8	1.0		112.1	17.0	4/ 5.3	6.6	1.3		2.7
1946	135.3	130.3	5.4		.4	121.3	4.6	4/ 6.0	7.0	1.0		3.4
1947	137.2	131.2	6.4		.4	123.4	4.2	4/ 4.0	3.7		.3	5.6

1/ The upper section of the table divides the total disappearance in each year (1) according to the source of the food, and (2) according to its distribution. Both the total disappearance figure and the breakdown are on an index number basis; that is, they represent quantities weighted by average farm prices in the period 1935-39. The disappearance figure includes both domestically produced and imported foods. The lower portion of the table contains the same data expressed as a percentage of total food disappearance in 1935-39 instead of total disappearance in each year. 2/ The quantities assigned to the Department of Agriculture are principally food for lend-lease and relief. These quantities are measured in two ways: (1) in terms of Department of Agriculture purchases from commercial channels, and (2) in terms of shipments out of the country. When measured in terms of purchases, additions to Department of Agriculture stocks included. When measured in terms of shipments, additions to stocks are shown separately. Department of Agriculture shipments were smaller than the total quantities purchased from 1941 to 1943 and stocks were built up. In 1944 to 1946, however, shipments exceeded purchases and stocks were decreased. 3/ The 1935-39, 1940-41 exports and shipments are strictly commercial. For the war years, they approximate the commercial portion as indicated by total exports and shipments less the exports assignable to the Department of Agriculture. 4/ Including transfers for relief from military stocks in U. S.

NUTRITIONAL OUTLOOK 1/

Minor declines in civilian food supplies for 1948 will result in slightly reduced supplies of nutrients. Even so, all nutrients will be in significantly larger supply next year than in the prewar years 1935-39.

Little change is indicated from 1947 in per capita supplies of food energy, calcium, riboflavin, vitamin A and ascorbic acid available from 1948 food supplies. Decreased meat consumption will reduce slightly the available quantities of protein, iron, thiamine, and niacin.

If fresh and processed vegetable consumption should increase next year to meet demand shifted from other foods in relatively smaller supply, estimated quantities of several nutrients, especially vitamins A and C, would increase. This is not at all unlikely on the basis of high consumer demand for food, good prices to growers in 1947, and the expansibility of vegetable production.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Retail prices of food are expected to remain high for most of 1948. The prices of meat, poultry, eggs and cereal products probably will average higher. For most other foodstuffs, retail prices may average about the same as in 1947. Price variations for individual items are likely to accompany seasonal shifts in production.

The factors which were primarily responsible for the high level of food prices in 1947 are expected to remain strong in 1948. Consumer income and expenditures are likely to stay high. Competition for food and other non-durable goods at high prices will be strong inasmuch as supplies of automobiles and other consumer durables are not yet plentiful. Foreign need for food produced in the United States will be even greater in 1947-48 than in the preceding crop year so the supporting effect of export demand is likely to continue.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

Table 3.- Apparent civilian consumption of major food commodities on a per capita basis, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947 with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 (Prel.)	1947 as a percentage of 1935-39	1947 as a percentage of 1946
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		
Meats (dressed weight) - Total	125.6	138.6	152.8	143.8	152.8	156	124	102
Beef	54.8	49.6	53.6	58.9	60.5	70	128	116
Veal	8.0	8.1	12.4	11.8	9.9	11	138	111
Lamb and mutton	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.2	6.7	6	90	90
Pork (excluding lard)	56.1	74.5	80.2	65.9	75.7	69	123	91
Poultry products								
Eggs 2/	37.3	43.2	43.8	49.6	46.8	47.5	127	101
Chicken (dressed weight)	17.9	30.6	26.8	28.9	25.3	23.7	131	93
Turkey (dressed weight)	2.6	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.1	158	91
Dairy products								
Total milk (whole milk equivalent)	801	759	780	794	809	811	101	100
Cheese	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.9	6.9	7.2	131	104
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.7	18.6	16.1	16.3	16.8	19.8	119	105
Fluid milk and cream	340	393	412	433	425	403	119	95
Fats and oils - Total, fat content	44.7	41.8	41.2	39.5	39.5	39.7	89	101
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	16.7	11.7	12.0	10.8	10.2	11.5	69	113
Lard	11.0	13.1	12.6	11.5	11.8	12.4	113	105
Margarine	2.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.7	161	119
Shortening	11.7	9.8	9.2	10.0	10.1	8.5	73	84
Other edible fats & oils	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.3	5.9	94	94
Fruits								
Fresh - total	138.5	120.4	143.8	143.8	140.7	145.7	105	104
Citrus	48.8	59.7	67.8	65.4	58.3	61.8	127	106
Apples (Commercial)	30.2	24.4	25.4	22.9	23.1	25.5	84	110
Other (excluding melons)	59.5	36.3	50.6	55.5	59.3	58.4	98	98
Processed								
Canned fruit	14.9	12.9	9.3	14.7	21.2	20.5	138	97
Canned juices	4.0	6.9	9.9	10.3	17.1	14.6	365	85
Frozen	.8	1.1	2.0	2.3	3.1	3.5	438	113
Dried	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.1	5.0	6	105	120
Vegetables								
Fresh	235	237	254	265	273	255	109	93
Canned	31.1	34.5	34.6	43.2	46.5	46.6	150	100
Frozen	3/ .4	.7	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.2	550	105
Potatoes	131	133	127	129	122	125	95	102
Sweetpotatoes	23.5	21.6	19.4	19.7	18.0	17.8	76	99
Dry edible beans	8.8	9.0	7.8	7.7	8.7	8.0	91	92
Canned soups & baby foods	5.2	6.9	8.8	10.2	11.6	10.0	192	86
Sugar (refined)	96.5	80.4	89.1	73.6	74.8	94.9	98	127
Grains								
Corn products:								
Corn meal	22.9	21.0	20.0	19.0	17.0	19	83	112
Corn sirup	7.7	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.5	162	104
Corn starch	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	154	105
Corn sugar	2.7	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	148	105
Breakfast cereals	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.6	153	118
Hominy	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	150	120
Oatmeal	3.9	4.0	3.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	113	100
Barley food products 4/	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	142	94
Wheat:								
Flour 5/	153.1	162.7	162.2	164.2	155.7	150	98	96
Breakfast cereals	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	103	109
Rye flour	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.0	91	105
Rice, milled	5.6	5.9	4.9	4.8	4.2	5.2	93	124
Beverages								
Coffee 6/	14.0	13.0	15.8	16.7	19.3	18	129	93
Tea	.67	.46	.53	.59	.53	.5	75	94
Cocoa beans	4.4	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.1	4	91	98
Peanuts (shelled)	4.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.2	5.0	114	96

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of total population adjusted for under-enumeration of children under 5 and for military personnel not eating out of civilian supplies. (See table 18).

1/ Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits which are on a pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits and peanuts on a crop year basis, rice on August 1 year. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year and rice which begins in August of previous year. 2/ In terms of number of eggs, the apparent per capita consumption was 298 in 1935-39, 346 in 1943, 350 in 1944, 397 in 1945, 374 in 1946, and 380 estimated for 1947. 3/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 4/ All barley food products in terms of malt equivalent. 5/ Includes white, whole wheat, and Semolina flour. 6/ Green bean basis.

Table 4. - Nutrients available for civilian consumption per capita per day, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941 to 1946 and estimates for 1947 with percentage comparisons, revised 1/

Nutrients	Units	Average 1935-39	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 Prel.	1947 as a percentage of 1935-39	1947 as a percentage of 1946
Food energy	Cal.	3,250	3,430	3,360	3,400	3,470	3,370	3,400	3,420	105	101
Protein	Grams	89	93	95	99	100	103	102	99	111	97
Fat	Grams	132	143	139	142	145	138	144	142	108	99
Carbohydrate	Grams	428	443	430	430	440	428	420	437	102	104
Calcium	Grams	.90	.95	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.08	1.13	1.07	119	95
Iron	Mg.	13.8	14.9	15.8	16.7	18.5	19.0	18.9	18.7	135	99
Vitamin A	I.U.	8,100	8,500	9,000	9,200	9,400	9,800	9,700	9,200	114	95
Thiamine	Mg.	1.54	1.78	1.96	2.19	2.28	2.24	2.29	2.21	144	96
Riboflavin	Mg.	1.86	1.95	2.06	2.20	2.48	2.55	2.58	2.47	133	96
Niacin	Mg.	15.4	16.9	17.5	19.1	21.6	21.9	21.5	21.1	137	98
Ascorbic acid	Mg.	115	122	127	126	132	139	140	132	115	94

1/ Data computed by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics on the basis of estimates of apparent civilian consumption (retail basis) including estimates of consumption from urban gardens, supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. No deductions have been made in the nutrient estimates for the loss or waste in the home or for the destruction or loss of nutrients during the preparation of food. Deductions have been made for inedible refuse. The data for iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin include the amounts of these nutrients added to white bread and flour under the enrichment program. The 1947 estimates assume that voluntary enrichment will continue at the rate required under WFO-1.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Civilian meat supplies per person in 1948 probably will average around 146 pounds (wholesale dressed meat basis), 10 pounds less than in 1947, but about 20 pounds more than the 1935-39 average. Reduced supplies of all classes of meat--beef, veal, pork, and lamb--are in prospect as a result of a general decrease in livestock production and smaller feed-grain supplies for the 1947-48 feeding season. Even if the 1948 grain harvest is much larger than in 1947, no material increases in meat supplies are likely before late 1949.

Total meat production next year may be around 1.5 billion pounds less than the 23 billion pounds for 1947. This would be about a third greater than the 1935-39 average, but 15 percent less than the 1944 record of 25.2 billion pounds.

Beef and veal production in 1948 may be about one billion pounds less than the 1947 record of about 12.1 billion pounds, but still almost two-fifths larger than the average for 1935-39. The number of cattle to be grain fed for market in the next year is likely to be considerably less than this year because of reduced feed supplies and high prices of both corn and feeder cattle. The number of cattle is declining sharply this year because of record slaughter.

Pork output in 1948 will be moderately smaller than in 1947. The 1947 pig crops are likely to be slightly greater than the 1946 crops so that slaughter of hogs in the first 9 months of 1948 is likely to be at least as large as in that period a year earlier. Current and prospective hog and corn prices point to a somewhat smaller 1948 spring pig crop than the 53 million saved in the spring of 1947. This will reduce marketings during the last quarter of 1948. Slaughter weights of hogs in 1948 are expected to be lighter than in 1947 when they were a near record.

Fewer lambs are likely to be grain fed for market this fall and winter than a year ago. In addition, the 1948 lamb crop probably will be smaller than in 1947 because of the reduction in the number of breeding sheep. Consequently, lamb and mutton production, which is this year the lowest since 1929, will be still lower in 1948.

United States shipments of meat to the territories and exports to foreign countries in 1947 apparently will total no more than 300 million pounds, around one-fourth that of 1946 (including UNRRA), and only slightly more than 1 percent of the total production. In 1948, meat exports probably will be little, if any, greater than in 1947 since most foreign countries prefer foods with lower costs per calorie. Accordingly, exports of meat will have little effect on meat prices. On the other hand, United States import controls ended June 30, 1947 and imports of meat in 1948 may increase to the pre-war level of 200 to 300 million pounds. This year, about 50 million pounds were imported.

Military purchases of meat in 1948 probably will be somewhat smaller than the 600 million pounds expected for 1947. Practically no meat is being used for military civilian feeding.

If consumer incomes are as high, meat prices in 1948 probably will average higher than in 1947. Usually, a reduction in meat supplies per person results in a comparable percentage increase in retail prices. However, meat prices in 1947 have been higher than would have been expected on the basis of pre-war relationships between consumer incomes and meat supplies. Apparently, consumers in 1947 are spending a larger proportion than usual of their incomes (less taxes) for meat and other foods. This may be due in part to scarcities of durable consumer goods such as home appliances, automobiles and houses.

Fish

The United States civilian demand for fish during the remainder of 1947 and in 1948 probably will be strong as a result of prospects that supplies of meat, poultry and eggs will be tight.

Total supplies of fish for the remainder of 1947 are expected to be about the same as in the same period of 1946 despite smaller cold storage stocks on October 1 than on the same date a year ago. If market prices continue firm and fishing weather is favorable, production of fresh and frozen fish may increase more than seasonally between now and the spring of 1948. Canned fish supplies in the coming year will be larger than in 1947. Compared with the 1946 production, the 1947 pack of canned salmon is slightly larger, the tuna pack about 20 percent greater, but sardine production is smaller.

The price of fish between now and the middle of the spring of 1948 may be somewhat higher than in the early part of 1947 depending on the extent to which consumers in the United States will substitute fish for meat, poultry and eggs, and on supplies and prices of these agricultural commodities. Prices of fresh and frozen fish began rising in September and are expected to reach the levels prevailing in the last few months of 1946. The prices of the major species of canned fish--salmon, sardines and tuna--might rise somewhat above the records of recent months.

Imports of fresh and frozen fish, principally ground fish fillets (cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk and rosefish), are expected to be much larger this winter and in 1948 than in the past year. Canned fish imports next year may not be much larger than they have been in 1947.

Military requirements for canned salmon, sardines and tuna out of the 1947 pack probably will total about 14 million pounds as compared with a million pounds out of the 1946 pack. The United States Army may procure about four million pounds of canned whiting, herring and mackerel for civilian feeding programs in conquered areas. Exports of fresh and processed fish in 1948 are expected to be less than in 1947.

Poultry and Eggs

Consumers in 1948 are expected to use less chicken per person than in 1947 but about as many eggs and as much turkey. Egg and chicken consumption per capita may average about $\frac{1}{4}$ above 1935-39 and turkey consumption half again as high.

Egg production may be reduced in 1948 as a result of smaller farm flocks. Short feed supplies in the early part of 1948 may cause a fewer number of pullets to be added to farm flocks during the latter part of the year than in 1947. Carry-over stocks of shell and frozen eggs on January 1, 1948 may be 40 to 60 million dozen below January 1, 1947.

Egg prices will average as high or higher in 1948 than in 1947, partly because support levels required by law are tied to parity. However, fewer eggs may be purchased under price support in 1948 than in 1947 when about 210 million dozen shell eggs were bought for British requirements and price supports. Domestic demand for eggs is not expected to vary much from the 1947 rate of consumption, 380 eggs per person.

Fewer chickens will be raised on farms in 1948 according to the present outlook for feed supplies and prices. Commercial broiler production may be about the same for the year as a whole, depending on the outlook for 1948 feed crops. The output of chicken meat is likely to be somewhat below this year. Prices, however, probably will average somewhat higher. Demand for chicken will be strong because red meat supplies will be moderately below 1947 by midyear.

Supplies of turkeys for the 1947 holiday season will be substantially lower than in 1946. With no major change in turkey production expected next year, per capita consumption is likely to be unchanged. However, higher feed prices and higher prices for other meats will contribute to an increase in turkey prices.

Dairy Products

Civilian supplies of milk and dairy products in 1948 will about equal the 810 pounds per person consumed in 1947 (milk equivalent on a fat solids basis). This is about 5 percent below the wartime peak in 1942 and about equal to the prewar average. On a nonfat solids basis, civilian per capita consumption of dairy products will be about $\frac{1}{4}$ larger than pre-war and about the same as in recent years.

Little change from 1947 is expected in milk production on farms for 1948. The average number of cows and the rate of milk production per cow are likely to be much the same as this year. Some improvement in feed supplies in the latter part of 1948 is expected to offset short feed supplies in the early part of the year.

Since consumer incomes are expected to continue high and no major change in fluid milk prices is expected, the demand for and the consumption of fluid milk and cream may about equal the 403 pounds consumed per capita in 1947 which is 1/5 above the prewar rate. Evaporated milk consumption next year probably will not differ much from this year's record rate.

Exports of cheese, evaporated milk and dried whole milk may continue to decline from the wartime highs, not because of reduced need in Europe but because of reduced purchasing power available for food imports from the United States. Domestic demand for some manufactured whole milk dairy products may be about as strong as in 1947. Effective export demand may be lower, in which case less milk would go into the manufacture of whole milk dairy products and more into butter. Consequently, butter output might be up as much as 5 percent and butter consumption per capita might average 12 pounds, compared with $11\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in 1947, 10 pounds in 1946, and about 17 pounds pre-war.

The decline in the effective export demand for Cheddar cheese may provide somewhat larger per capita supplies for United States civilians, but this may be partly offset by reduced demand for and consumption of the softer foreign types of cheese.

Fats and Oils

Present estimates of domestic production of butter, lard, and vegetable oils indicate little increase in domestic consumption of fats and oils in 1948 from the low levels of the past three years, unless exports are smaller than in 1947.

Butter consumption may reach 12 pounds per capita if butter output increases as a result of the expected decline in the use of milk in the manufacture of whole milk dairy products. Smaller lard supplies will be available for domestic consumption if exports in 1948 are not materially less than in 1947. Production of lard probably will be moderately smaller in 1948 than in 1947. The reduced supply of corn for the 1947-48 crop year will result in marketing of hogs at lighter weights than a year earlier, and the yield of lard per animal probably will be reduced. It also will tend to decrease the 1948 spring pig crop from which hogs slaughtered in October-December 1948 will come.

Production of edible vegetable oils will be larger in the first half of 1948 than a year earlier. The 1947 cotton crop is estimated to be 33 percent larger than a year earlier. The consequent increase in cottonseed oil production in the first half of 1948 will more than offset the slight decline in soybean-oil output expected as a result of a moderate decrease in the 1947 soybean crop.

Output of vegetable oils in the second half of 1948 will depend mainly on the size of the 1948 cottonseed and soybean production. If these crops are about as large as in 1947, there still would be some decline in edible oil production for the second half of 1948 because most of the decline in 1947-48 soybean oil output probably will come in July-September 1948.

Imports of food fats and oils probably will remain small in 1948. Although a substantial quantity of coconut oil will be used in food products, a considerable amount of soybean oil will be diverted to nonfood uses as in 1947.

European demand for food fats probably will continue strong at least until mid-1948. Poor crops in 1947 have increased the import demand for foodstuffs, and fats and oils are a relatively inexpensive source of calories. United States export policy for fats and oils in 1948 has not been determined. Present legislation authorizing Government control of exports and imports of fats and oils will expire February 29, 1948.

Prices of food fats and oils have fluctuated widely since price ceilings were removed in 1946. The high points reached last fall exceeded those of the years immediately after World War I (See Table 5). The average has been substantially above wartime ceilings.

Although wide fluctuations may continue, food fat prices will remain high as long as consumer income in the United States stays near the present level and European import demand remains strong.

Table 5.- Range of monthly retail prices per pound of specified food fats, leading cities of the United States, from removal of price ceilings through August 1947, with comparative data

Items	Peak month following World War I	Wartime ceiling prices 1/	Period since end of price ceilings: Highest month: Month	Highest month: Price	Lowest month: Month	Lowest month: Price
	Cents	Cents		Cents		Cents
Butter	78.0	49.9	Oct. 1946	96.3	May 1947	69.5
Lard	42.0	18.8	Nov. 1946	52.6	Aug. 1947	24.9
Shortening 2/	40.5	24.8	Nov. 1946	44.9	July 1947	33.3
Cooking oil	N.A.	30.4-30.9	Dec. 1946	48.3	June 1947	45.7

1/ Retail price ceilings were established by allowing maximum percentage "markups" over wholesale prices, which were subject to specific changes.
2/ In containers other than cartons.
Source: Compiled from reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Fruit

Supplies of fruit will continue fairly large next winter and spring. Supplies of apples will be about average except in Appalachian areas where the crop was short this year. Marketings of pears from this year's record crop will be large until spring, and grapes will be plentiful until winter. About as many cranberries will be sold fresh during the coming holiday season as last year even though the crop is 13 percent smaller than the large 1946 crop. A relatively heavy carry-over of canned cranberries has reduced the demand from processors this year. Retail prices of apples and pears are expected to be about as high as in the 1946-47 season, but those for grapes and cranberries probably will be lower.

Although the 1946-47 early and midseason orange crops are nearly one-tenth smaller than the preceding crop, about as many oranges will be marketed fresh as last year. Prices for the new crop probably will be a little higher than for last year's. Supplies of fresh grapefruit from the new crop will be plentiful this winter with retail prices about the same as last winter. The new crops of oranges and grapefruit are smaller than those that were in prospect at this time last year, and the demand for processing is expected to be a little stronger. Lemon supplies also will continue large.

Imports of bananas have been advancing since the low of 1942 and may exceed pre-war rates in 1948. On the other hand, commercial exports of fresh fruit may be lower than in the 1946-47 season. Military procurement will be relatively small again. Civilian per capita consumption of fresh fruit in 1948 probably will continue at the 1947 level of about 145 to 150 pounds.

The 1947-48 pack of dried fruits is substantially larger than the 1946-47 pack. Among the dried fruits, supplies of raisins will be much larger than last season but those of nearly all other dried fruits will be smaller. Because of the dried fruit surpluses this fall at retail prices much below a year ago, the Department of Agriculture is purchasing substantial quantities of raisins, dried prunes, dried peaches, and dried apples. Some of these purchases will be used in the School Lunch and other domestic feeding programs and others may go into foreign relief. Because of increased supplies of dried fruits at sharply lower prices, civilian per capita consumption is expected to increase slightly to about 6 pounds in 1947-48.

Although the 1947-48 pack of canned fruits is moderately smaller than last year's pack, stocks at the beginning of the season was larger. As a result, supplies for the season ahead are nearly as large as for last season. Imports, mainly olives in brine, and shipments of canned pineapple from Hawaii are expected to be about as large as in 1946-47. Commercial exports probably will be slightly smaller, but military procurement may be considerably larger. Civilian per capita consumption in the 1947-48 season is likely to be about 20 pounds, nearly as much as in the last season. Among the more important canned fruits, civilian supplies of fruit cocktail and salad are expected to be slightly higher in 1947-48 than in 1946-47, those of peaches, pears, and apples about the same, and those of apricots and pineapple slightly smaller.

The new pack of all canned fruit juices except grapefruit is expected to exceed the 1947 pack. Slight increases are expected in the new packs of canned citrus juices, but no appreciable change in shipments of pineapple juice from Hawaii. Frozen fruit production probably will be moderately larger than last year. Civilian per capita supplies of frozen fruit in 1948 may continue at about 3-1/2 pounds and those of canned fruit juices at about 15 to 16 pounds. The 1947 pack of frozen fruits was smaller than the 1946 pack, but stocks have been drawn on and the consumption rate is half a pound higher than in 1946.

Vegetables

Supplies of commercial truck crops for the fresh market in prospect for the next few months are one-fifth smaller than the quantity produced in the fall of 1946. Supplies for early winter are not yet officially estimated, but are likely to be little, if any, larger than last winter. With strong demand, retail prices probably will be higher than last fall and winter. Exceptions this fall may be cauliflower, lettuce, green peas, and spinach, for each of which the fall production is estimated to be somewhat larger than last year and, except for green peas, above average. Compared with last fall, prices for eggplant, cabbage, and green peppers probably will be highest.

Production of fresh vegetables for fresh market next spring may be larger than in the spring of 1947. The high farm prices in most seasons of 1947 may cause farmers to plant larger acreages. If growing conditions are average, output will be better than in the spring of 1947 when yields of many crops were reduced by cold, wet weather.

Supplies of canned vegetables for consumption during this pack year, 1947-48, are large enough to permit consumption to continue at the near-record rate of around 45 pounds per capita. This year's pack is moderately smaller than the 1946 record. The carry-over next spring might be considerably below the rather heavy and unbalanced supplies carried over from the 1946 pack.

Although the total 1947 pack of frozen vegetables may not be as large as the record 1946 pack, stocks of frozen vegetables are enough larger than last year to permit the record rate of consumption for 1946 and the first half of 1947 to continue well into 1948. Demand by consumers for frozen vegetables is expected to continue strong for at least the first half of 1948.

On August 1 this year, total cold-storage holdings of frozen vegetables were 297 million pounds, 67 million pounds larger than a year earlier. By October 1 this year, holdings had increased to 354 million pounds, only 36 million pounds larger than a year earlier.

Potato supplies will be adequate and prices moderately higher than last winter. Both the total crop and the output in the 18 surplus late States which provide the bulk of the storage supplies are about equal to the 1936-45 averages, but are 20 percent below 1946. Market supplies of sweetpotatoes are large during the current harvest season, but they will be below average for the remainder of the crop year. The total 1947 crop is 8 percent smaller than average, and prices late this winter and next spring are expected to be above support levels as well as considerably above the prices a year earlier.

The 1947 crop of dry edible beans is slightly larger than last year and equal to the 10-year average. If 8 pounds should be consumed per capita in this country, only about 200 to 250 million pounds (cleaned basis) would be available for export. Both domestic and export demands are strong so prices are likely to continue near present levels.

The 1947 crop of dry field peas is about 6 percent smaller than the 1946 crop but much larger than average. It will provide ample supplies for domestic use. Perhaps about 200 million pounds may be made available for export or relief feeding abroad. Prices will be somewhat higher than last year because of the higher level of support prices required by the rise in prices farmers have to pay.

Grains

The total demand for United States wheat and wheat products in 1947-48 is expected to be much greater than in 1946-47. The 1947 crop of 1,407 million bushels is a record but carry-over at the beginning of the year was only 84 million bushels. The total supply of 1,491 million bushels is inadequate to meet all domestic and foreign needs.

The amount of wheat used by United States civilians for food probably will be about the same as in 1946-47. Nonfood use of wheat in 1947-48 might be larger than in the preceding year because of the small corn crop. Wheat fed to livestock

and poultry in 1947-48 probably will exceed the 184 million bushels fed in the previous year, but will be substantially less than the 488 million bushels in 1943-44. However, the voluntary grain conservation program may assist in reducing the nonfood use of wheat and other grains. Very little wheat is expected to be used in the production of spirits and alcoholic beverages in 1947-48. Seed use is expected to be about the same as the 87 million bushels used last year.

The export demand for wheat and wheat flour in 1947-48 will be even more pressing than in the preceding fiscal year. The 1947 bread grain production in 16 western European countries and western Germany is several million tons lower than the low level of 1946. Production of coarse grains, potatoes, sugar beets and livestock, has been cut back by drought to last year's level.

If feed use of wheat falls below 250 million bushels and the carry-over does not exceed about 150 million bushels, as many as 500 million bushels of wheat might be exported in 1947-48. Both the export program and the size of the carry-over, however, will depend in part upon the outlook for the 1948 wheat crop.

Total rice supplies in 1947-48 of 2.3 billion pounds, milled basis, set a new record. Although the carry-over is very small, the crop is greater than ever before. The overseas demand for rice continues very heavy, but some increase in domestic consumption per capita appears probable.

Sales of corn by farmers from the small 1947 crop may be about one-third less than from the 1946 crop. This will result in reduced supplies for food, industrial uses, and export as well as less for purchase for feeding. This year's crop of oats assures good supplies of oatmeal for domestic consumption. Exports of coarse grains for the 1947-48 marketing year are expected to total about 1 million tons compared with about 5 million tons in 1946-47. Much of the decrease will be in corn. Corn exports including equivalents of meal and grits totaled about 130 million bushels from the 1946 crop, but they will be very small from the 1947 crop. Barley exports, on the other hand, probably will be larger than the total of 18 million bushels exported in 1946-47.

Sugar

Further improvement in United States sugar supplies appears likely for 1948. This year about 95 pounds of refined sugar is being consumed compared with almost 75 pounds last year and 96 pounds during the 1935-39 period.

The domestic sugar-beet crop of the United States in 1947 was estimated on October 1 to be 16 percent above 1946. Supplies of sugar from off-shore producing areas, principally Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Cuba, increased substantially in 1946-47. Total production in these areas may be almost as large in the 1947-48 crop year.

Supplies available to the United States could be even larger than last year if foreign countries reduce takings from Cuba because of a further decline in their purchasing power in dollar areas. If consumer incomes continue high next year and prices equal the present ceilings, the quantities of sugar purchased in 1948 may exceed consumption in 1947 when sugar was rationed for more than half the year.

Since January 1946, the ceiling price for sugar has been increased over 50 percent, with most of the gain occurring in the past 12 months. In the absence of a free market for sugar, Cuba required protection against uncontrolled prices for commodities purchased in the United States. Consequently, the Cuban Purchase Agreement provided that the price paid for Cuban sugar be tied to the United States consumer price index. While existing legislation provides for the termination of ceiling prices and virtually all other sugar controls on or before October 31, 1947, Commodity Credit Corporation still will have control over a large part of the raw sugar supplies, produced in the 1946-47 season, but little or no control over the 1947-48 production. However, the new United States Sugar Act of 1948 provides for support and marketing quotas and probably will be the controlling factor in setting consumption and price levels in 1948.

THE WORLD FOOD OUTLOOK, 1947-48 1/

World food supplies in 1947-48 will be slightly smaller than in the preceding year despite slight increases in the production of wheat, rye, and sugar. However, the world's population continues to increase. The food situation is further complicated by marked declines in production in deficit producing areas, particularly western Europe. Cereal import requirements to maintain last year's low rations and restricted level of livestock feeding are 6 to 7 million tons more than a year earlier. But supplies available from food exporting countries are only about as large as in 1946-47.

In western Europe, the chief deficit food producing area of the world, severe freezes last winter caused heavy abandonment of the fall sown acreage. Only a part of the abandoned acreage could be replanted to spring grains and these crops were damaged by the summer drought. The inclement summer weather also dried up pastures and greatly reduced the output of hay, potatoes and fodder beets. The western European 1947 wheat crop was reduced by over 215 million bushels below the 1946 production. Low food output also resulted from soil depletion due to long continued fertilizer shortage, deterioration in farm equipment, reduced livestock numbers, and lack of imports of concentrated feeds.

In the other large deficit food producing area, the Far East, crop prospects for 1947 are about the same as a year ago when diets were at an abnormally low level even for the Far East. Rice is the important food in this part of the world and its 1947 output in the surplus producing areas is expected to be much below normal. Exportable supplies in the major rice producing sections of the Far East may be about a third of the 7 to 8 million tons normally exported from this area each year. If mass starvation in the Far East is to be averted, the rice shortage will have to be made up by imports of at least as much grain from other parts of the world as was received in 1946-47.

1/ Prepared by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

A high level of consumption in some surplus food producing areas, particularly the Western Hemisphere, is adding to the emergency of the world food situation Strong domestic demand in these sections, in many cases a result of a high level of industrial activity and national income, has contributed to the prospect of higher food prices and smaller exportable food supplies in 1947-48 than in the preceding year.

In the U.S.S.R., the Danube Basin and other eastern European countries, the food situation promises to be better during 1947-48 than in 1946-47. This year the U.S.S.R. has harvested an unusually good crop of wheat, while the Danube Basin had a fair wheat crop and a good corn crop. This may result in some surplus grain supplies being shipped from these areas.

World food production of most food crops except potatoes is slightly higher this year than last year. The 1947 wheat crop is increased somewhat from 1946 output and is almost equal to the prewar average. There is also a moderate increase in world production as compared with last year, however, this year's output is still about one-sixth less than prewar. Early season prospects for rice indicate a crop about the same as in the preceding year but about 7 percent below prewar.

It is the shortage of feed crops in addition to food crops which is causing the serious situation in food supplies this year. Feed supplies have been sharply reduced in all of the major livestock producing areas. As a result there is heavy pressure on the part of livestock producers to feed to livestock the grains which should be used for food. In the United States, for example, the reduction of over 800 million bushels in the corn crop (1947 compared to 1946) is likely to encourage farmers to use a larger than usual quantity of wheat for feed. In western and central European countries, the shortage of feed is much worse than in the United States. In these European areas hay crops are extremely short and poor pasture conditions have caused farmers to start "barn-feeding" their livestock much earlier than usual. Despite efforts of governments in these countries to collect as much grain as possible for food, farmers have been reluctant to turn over their crops and liquidate their livestock for money of very uncertain value, and have been holding back as much livestock and grain as possible.

Supplies of fats and oils moving in international trade are increasing gradually but are still considerably below the prewar level. Supplies of dairy products, particularly in the dairy production areas of western Europe, have been sharply reduced as a result of the recent drought and probably will be somewhat smaller during the coming season than they were in the corresponding period a year ago. Although meat supplies have been temporarily increased because of the need for liquidating livestock, short feed supplies for 1947-48 will prevent improvement in the meat situation.

The sugar shortage has been largely relieved by a record crop in Cuba harvested in the first half of 1947. Another large crop in Cuba is in prospect, and production in the United States, the Philippines and several European countries promises to be larger than last year, so that sugar supplies in 1948 should be sufficient to meet world demand at present prices. Furthermore, a decline in purchasing power in terms of dollars may make it necessary for foreign countries to reduce their sugar purchases in Cuba and other "dollar areas."

DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES FOOD SUPPLIES IN 1946-47 1/

Record crop production permitted a high rate of domestic food consumption in 1946-47, even though food exports were 4.3 billion pounds larger than in 1945-46 and the largest on record. Civilian food consumption per capita in 1946-47 was 18 percent above the 1935-39 average. Meat consumption in 1946-47 reached a near-record peak of 155 pounds per capita, compared with 145 the year before, and 126 pounds in 1935-39. Other foods consumed in greater volume in 1946-47 than in the previous year were fats and oils, some dairy products, sugar, eggs, fresh and processed fruit, and processed vegetables. Decreases in consumption in 1946-47 compared with 1945-46 occurred in corn products, rice, oats, rye, barley, fluid milk and cream, and dried milk (table 6).

Compared with 1935-39, civilians in 1946-47 consumed more meat, dairy products, eggs, fruits and vegetables, but less wheat and wheat flour, corn and corn products, potatoes, rice, dry beans and peas, fats and oils, and sugar.

Exports of food from the United States during 1946-47 totaled approximately 42,996 million pounds (table 7), of which 8,266 million pounds were shipped by the U. S. Army for relief feeding in occupied areas in Europe and the Pacific. Latin-American Republics received about 4,592 million pounds, the United Kingdom 3,809 million pounds, Italy 3,280 million pounds, India 2,241 million pounds, and all other countries 20,809 million.

Total food exports in 1946-47 were over 11 percent greater, on a physical weight basis, than during the previous fiscal year, and 15 to 20 percent above the peak in 1921. (table 8).

Grains accounted for about 80 percent of total export tonnage--wheat and wheat flour accounting for 56 percent and other grains 24 percent. The exports as shown in the attached tables are in terms of grain equivalents. The milling by-products of the flour and other products remained in this country for feed use.

Fiscal Year 1946-47

	Exported as grain			Exported as grain products	
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. bus.		Mil. lbs.	Grain equiv. in mil. bus.
Wheat	11,952	199	Wheat flour	8,586	197
Rye	33	1	Rye flour	--	--
Rice	--	--	Milled rice	861	28 (rough)
Corn	6,098	109	Corn products	202	7
Oats	658	20	Oatmeal	53	4
Barley	583	12	Barley products	195	6
Grain sorghums	1,050	19			
		360			242
			Excluding rice		214

Grand total (excluding rice) - 574 million bushels.

1/ Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Production and Marketing Administration, and the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

In 1945-46 grain accounted for about 70 percent of total exports and during 1935-39, about 65 percent. The increase in the exports of grain and grain products was largely due to short grain crops in Europe and to the necessity for importing countries to conserve dollar resources by purchasing foods of relatively low cost in terms of nutritive value. Record high food prices in the United States, currently the largest food exporter in the world, have contributed to the heavy drain on the dollar assets available to these countries. Some of the funds originally intended for the purchase of machinery and equipment to rehabilitate or modernize plants and to restore agricultural productive capacity have been used for food.

Wheat and wheat flour (grain equivalent) exports of 23,784 million pounds (396.4 million bushels) in 1946-47 are the largest on record, and more than 10 times the average for 1935-39. The U. S. Army shipped 2,143 million pounds (grain equivalent) to Germany and 2,166 million pounds to the Pacific area for civilian relief feeding. Italy received 1,872 million pounds, the United Kingdom 1,842 million pounds, India 1,284 million pounds. In addition, the United Kingdom shipped 2,303 million pounds of wheat purchased in the United States to the Bizone of Germany.

Exports of corn and corn products amounted to 6,474 million pounds, far greater than in any recent years. Rice exports of 1,279 million pounds exceeded slightly the previous record set in 1945-46. Exports of barley, malt, grain sorghums, oats, oatmeal, rye and rye flour in 1946-47 amounted to 2,726 million pounds (grain equivalent), 61 percent above 1945-46, about 4 times the average for 1935-39.

Germany received a larger quantity of grains other than wheat than any other country--961 million pounds through the U. S. Army and 934 million pounds from the United Kingdom. Other major recipients of these grains were: the Pacific area under Army control, 1,340 million pounds; Italy, 1,057 million pounds; and India, 874 million pounds, of which 89 percent was grain sorghums and about 11 percent corn and corn products. The bulk of the rice exports went to Cuba and the Philippines. Almost 75 percent of the exports of grain sorghums went to India.

Exports of 479 million pounds of edible fats and oils were a third below the preceding fiscal year, but about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1935-39 average. France and French North Africa received 106 million pounds, the United Kingdom 40 million pounds, and Italy 38 million pounds.

Meat exports of 519 million pounds were 61 percent below the quantity shipped out of the United States during fiscal year 1945-46, but were over 4 times the 1935-39 average. Two of the Soviet republics, Byelorussia and the Ukraine, received 100 million pounds and Poland 53 million pounds of meat, most of which was surplus Army rations shipped under the UNRRA program. The United Kingdom received 93 million pounds of meat and Italy 50 million pounds. Other countries received smaller amounts.

Exports of cheese, canned milk, and dried milk totaled 1,124 million pounds. This was 36 percent below the 1,766 million pounds exported in the fiscal year 1945-46, but well above the 38 million pound average for 1935-39. The United Kingdom received 428 million pounds, by far the largest quantity of these products shipped to any country by the United States. Continental European countries, other than the Occupied Areas, received 721 million pounds of major dairy products.

Exports of other foods--principally fruits, vegetables, potatoes, eggs, dry peas and sugar--amounted to 6,612 million pounds. Of this, the United Kingdom received 1,112 million pounds and Germany 637 million.

Exports and Army food shipments for relief feeding programs, on a physical quantity basis, accounted for 13.4 percent of all food entering consumption channels during 1946-47 (table 9). United States civilians received 85.1 percent, the U. S. military services 1.1 percent, and the U. S. territories 0.4 percent.2/

Exports in 1946-47 accounted for 44 percent of the total food ditribution of wheat and wheat flour, the same percentage as in the preceding year. This contrasts to the wartime peak of approximately 11 percent in calendar year 1944, and an annual average of about 7 percent during 1935-39. Exports also accounted for a substantial part of the total food distribution of the following commodities: corn and corn products, 58 percent; rice, 46 percent; other grains, 55 percent; dry beans and peas, 25 percent; dried milk, 41 percent; canned milk, 19 percent; and cheese, 12 percent.

Approximately half of the total food exports were procured by the Department of Agriculture (table 10). Among the major commodities, the Department purchased 65 percent of the wheat and wheat flour, 53 percent of other grains, and 77 percent of the potatoes. These percentages include the grain shipped by the Army for relief feeding, all of which was procured by the Department of Agriculture. The figures also include foods such as dry skim milk and potatoes which the Department of Agriculture procured under its price-support operations and subsequently transferred to the Army.

2/ The overall distribution of food supplies can also be measured on a price-weighted basis. The price-weighted basis takes into consideration the relative prices of the various commodities at the farm level during the base period 1935-39. On this basis exports were 8.3 percent of total food distribution, compared with 7.9 percent in 1945-46; U. S. civilians received 89.9 percent, 3.6 percent above the previous fiscal year; the U. S. military took 1.4 percent, much less than the 5.4 percent in 1945-46; while shipments to U. S. territories totaled 0.4 percent, the same percentage as in the preceding year.

Table 6.-U. S. civilian per capita consumption of food, fiscal years 1946-47 and 1945-46, and average 1935-39

Commodity	Consumption per capita		
	Fiscal year 1946-47	Fiscal year 1945-46	Prewar average 1935-39
	Index, 1935-39 = 100		
Index of per capita food consumption of all foods 1/	118	114	100
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Wheat and flour, including cereals (grain equiv.)	209.4	210.5	219.9
Other grains--total	52.5	2/ 59.6	2/ 58.0
Rice (milled)	4.6	5.0	5.7
Corn and corn products (grain equiv.) 3/	32.7	38.5	41.5
Oats, rye, barley and grain sorghums (grain equiv.) 4/	15.2	2/ 16.1	2/ 10.8
Fats and oils, edible--total	43.4	40.9	48.6
Butter (product weight)	11.3	10.0	16.7
Lard	11.7	11.8	11.0
Margarine (product weight)	4.2	3.7	2.9
Shortening and other edible fats and oils	16.2	15.4	18.0
Meat (dressed weight equivalent)	155.2	145.4	125.6
Dairy products:			
Fluid milk and cream	417	456	340
Cheese	8.2	6.2	5.5
Condensed and evaporated milk	18.6	17.9	16.7
Dried milk	3.1	3.7	2.0
Other foods--total	1,018.8	2/ 997.0	2/ 899.2
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	143.3	2/ 149.4	2/ 155.0
Dry beans and peas	8.6	8.1	9.3
Sugar, beet and cane (refined)	81.4	74.7	96.5
Eggs (shell equivalent)	47.1	46.8	37.3
Fruits--total (product weight)	189.2	2/ 185.0	2/ 163.9
Fresh (farm weight)	145.4	142.5	138.5
Processed (product weight)	43.8	42.5	25.4
Vegetables--total (excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes--product weight)	326.4	318.7	2/ 271.7
Fresh (farm weight)	268.5	271.9	235.0
Processed (product weight)	57.9	46.8	36.7
Miscellaneous 5/	222.8	214.3	2/ 185.5

1/ Weighted by average retail prices for 1935-39. 2/ Revised. 3/ Excludes corn used for sugar, sirups and alcoholic beverages. 4/ Includes grain equivalent of oatmeal and rye flour, excludes grains used for alcoholic beverages. 5/ Includes meat offals, poultry, fish, corn and maple sugars, sirups, honey, molasses, treenuts, dairy products (n.e.s.), coffee, tea, cocoa, peanuts, soybeans, etc.

Table 7 - Food exports from the United States, by destination, fiscal year 1946-47 1/

Destination	Total	Wheat and wheat flour 2/ (grain equiv.)	Other grains (grain equiv.) 3/	Fats and oils (product wt.) 4/	Meats (dressed weight equiv.)	Dairy products 5/ (product wt.)	Other foods 6/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Total exports	42,997	23,784	10,479	479	519	1,124	6,612
U. S. Military civilian feeding - Total	8,266	4,813	2,360	10	24	62	997
Austria	340	246	59	5	--	5	25
Germany	3,814	2,143	961	3	19	51	637
Other European areas	260	258	--	--	1	1	--
Pacific area	3,852	2,166	1,340	2	4	5	335
Europe - Total	21,762	12,533	4,820	296	428	721	2,964
France and French North Africa 7/	1,839	744	607	106	27	90	265
United Kingdom	3,809	1,842	294	40	93	428	1,112
USSR	128	0	0	4	100	13	11
Austria	777	462	229	15	21	2	48
Germany 8/	3,242	2,303	934	0	0	5	0
Italy	3,280	1,872	1,057	38	50	33	230
Poland	831	468	171	26	53	52	61
Greece	1,031	648	218	2	18	41	104
Czechoslovakia	387	252	55	12	32	1	35
Other Europe	6,438	3,942	1,255	53	34	56	1,098
Far East - Total	4,549	2,598	1,401	3	25	171	351
India	2,241	1,284	874	--	--	21	62
Other 9/	2,308	1,314	527	3	25	150	289
Latin American Republics	4,592	2,814	995	131	20	104	528
Other	3,828	1,026	903	39	22	66	1,772

1/ Excludes shipments to U. S. territories. 2/ Excludes negligible quantities of other wheat products, and wheat milled in bond. 3/ Includes rice, corn and corn products, barley and malt, oats, oatmeal, rye, rye flour and grain sorghums. See table 11 for commodity details. 4/ Includes butter, lard, margarine, shortening and other edible oils. 5/ Includes cheese condensed and evaporated milk, dried whole milk and nonfat dry milk solids. See table 12 for commodity details. 6/ Includes potatoes and sweetpotatoes, dry beans and peas, sugar, etc. See table 13 for commodity details. 7/ Algeria, Tunisia, and French Morocco. 8/ United Kingdom shipments to the U.K. - U.S. zone of foods purchased in the United States. 9/ China, Philippines, and Netherlands East Indies.

Table 8.-Food exports from the U.S. by major food groups, fiscal years 1946-47 and 1945-46, average 1935-39, and 1921, 1920, 1919 1/

Commodity	Post World War II: Fiscal year 1946-47	Post World War II: Fiscal year 1945-46	Average 1935-39	Post World War I: 1921	Post World War I: 1920	Post World War I: 1919
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Total food exports	42,997	2/38,695	2/8,270	2/36,409	2/27,557	2/31,078
Wheat and flour 3/(grain equiv.)	23,784	23,242	2,244	2/19,872	2/16,252	2/15,607
Other grains- Total (grain equivalent) 4/	10,479	2/ 4,073	2/3,100	11,924	6,688	8,153
Rice (rough rice equivalent)	1,279	1,233	316	932	609	584
Corn and corn products (grain equivalent) 4/	6,474	2/ 1,147	2/2,085	7,392	1,176	896
Barley, oats, rye and grain sorghums (grain equiv.) 4/	2,726	1,693	699	3,600	4,903	6,673
Fats and oils (edible including butter--product weight)	479	2/ 719	197	1,323	992	1,160
Meat (dressed weight equivalent)	519	1,319	121	825	1,131	2,269
Dairy products (product weight):						
Cheese	154	278	5/	12	16	13
Condensed and evaporated milk	657	1,100	31	290	412	851
Dried milk	313	388	7			
Other foods - Total	6,612	2/7,576	2/2,570	2,163	2,066	3,025
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes (farm-weight equivalent)	921	2/1,689	116	210	249	220
Dry beans and peas (including indirect uses)	469	800	25	93	123	255
Sugar (raw value) 6/	577	889	211	934	925	1,476
Eggs (shell equivalent)	539	513	4	50	40	58
Fruits - Total (product wt.)	2,228	2/1,575	1,956	728	544	732
Fresh (product weight)	1,399	1,026	1,226	475	400	409
Processed (product wt.)	829	549	730	253	144	323
Vegetables -Total (excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes--product weight)	688	954	2/ 134	52	54	47
Fresh (product weight)	474	436	93	49	54	47
Processed (product weight)	214	518	41	3	0	0
Miscellaneous 7/	1,190	1,156	2/ 124	96	131	237

1/ Excludes shipments to U.S. territories. 2/ Revised.
3/ Excludes other wheat products, which are negligible in quantity and exports of wheat milled in bond. 4/ Includes substantial quantities for feed and industrial uses except in 1946-47 and 1945-46. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 6/ Excludes sugar for condensed milk. 7/ Includes meat offals, poultry, fish, corn and maple sugars, sirups, honey, molasses, treenuts, coffee, tea, cocoa, and peanuts and soybeans (excluding quantity used for oil).

Table 9.-Distribution of U.S. food supplies: U.S. civilians, U.S. military, U.S. territories and exports, fiscal year, 1946-47

Commodity	Total food distribution 1/	Percentage of total food distribution			
		U.S. civilians	U.S. military	U.S. territories	Exports 2/
	Million pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total food	321,843	85.1	1.1	.4	13.4
Wheat and flour (grain equivalent)	53,940	55.0	.5	.4	44.1
Other grains--total (grain equivalent)	13,903	41.0	.6	3.0	55.4
Rice	2,812	34.3	3.8	16.4	45.5
Corn and corn products	11,166	41.5	0	.5	58.0
Barley, oats, rye and grain sorghums	4,925	43.7	0	1.0	55.3
Fats and oils, edible (including butter--product weight)	6,792	90.3	1.7	.9	7.1
Meat (dressed weight equivalent)	23,271	94.5	3.0	.3	2.2
Dairy products (product weight):					
Cheese	1,336	87.2	.9	.4	11.5
Condensed and evaporated milk	3,405	77.3	1.9	1.5	19.3
Dried milk	769	56.2	1.7	1.4	40.7
Other foods:					
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes (farm weight equivalent)	21,807	93.1	2.1	.6	4.2
Dry beans and peas (including indirect uses)	1,865	65.4	7.7	1.8	25.1
Sugar (raw value)	13,202	93.5	2.0	.1	4.4
Eggs (shell equivalent)	7,402	90.1	2.4	.2	7 3
Fruits--total (product weight)	29,430	91.0	1.2	.2	7.6
Fresh (product weight)	22,253	92.5	1.0	.2	6.3
Processed (product weight)	7,177	86.5	1.8	.2	11.5
Vegetables--total (excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes--product weight)	47,479	97.3	1.1	.2	1.4
Fresh (product weight)	38,816	97.9	.8	.1	1.2
Processed (product weight)	8,663	94.6	2.5	.5	2.4
Miscellaneous 3/	92,242	98.1	.5	.1	1.3

1/ Includes U.S. military stocks accumulated prior to July 1, 1946 and transferred to UNRRA and U.S. military foreign civilian feeding programs during fiscal year 1946-47.

2/ Includes exports of food by U.S. military for foreign civilian feeding programs in conquered and liberated areas.

3/ Includes meat offals, poultry, corn and maple sugars, sirups, molasses, honey, treenuts, fresh and processed fish, peanuts and soybeans (excluding oils), coffee, tea, cocoa, fluid milk and cream, other dairy products (n.e.s.), etc.

Table 10.-Food exports from the United States by type of procurement, fiscal year 1946-47 1/

Commodity	Total	U.S.D.A. deliveries to		Military transfers to UNRRA	U.S. military shipments for feeding programs 2/	Commercial exports
		UNRRA	Others			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Grand total	42,997	5,498	10,554	229	8,266	18,450
Wheat and flour (grain equiv.) 3/	23,784	3,336	7,423	0	4/ 4,813	8,212
Other grains - Total (grain equivalent)	10,479	1,350	1,809	0	4/ 2,360	4,960
Rice (rough rice equivalent)	1,279	99	474	0	36	670
Corn and corn products	6,474	1,202	1,290	0	1,506	2,476
Oats, rye, barley and grain sorghums	2,726	49	45	-	818	1,814
Fats and oils, edible (incl. butter product weight)	479	73	71	2	10	323
Meat (dressed weight equivalent)	519	123	67	143	24	162
Dairy products (product weight):						
Cheese	154	10	91	6	1	46
Evaporated and condensed milk	657	106	242	2	2	305
Dried milk	313	38	96	7	4/ 59	113
Other foods - Total	6,612	462	755	69	997	4,329
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	921	60	270	--	4/ 379	212
Dry beans and peas (cleaned (basis)	469	3	3	1	262	200
Sugar, cane and beet (raw value)	577	77	2	0	35	463
Eggs (shell equivalent)	539	0	374	5	40	120
Fruits - Total (product weight)	2,228	1	4	22	97	2,104
Fresh (product weight)	1,399	0	0	0	0	1,399
Processed (product weight)	829	1	4	22	97	705
Vegetables - Total (excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes-- product weight)	688	-	10	29	87	562
Fresh (product weight)	474	0	8	0	21	445
Processed (product weight)	214	-	2	29	66	117
Miscellaneous 5/	1,190	321	92	12	97	668

1/ Excludes shipments to U.S. Territories.
2/ In conquered and liberated areas.
3/ Excludes other wheat products which are negligible, and wheat milled in bond.
4/ Procured by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
5/ Includes meat offals, poultry, corn and maple sugars, honey, molasses, treenuts, fresh and processed fish, coffee, tea, cocoa, peanuts and soybeans (excluding oils), etc.

Table 11.-Exports 1/ of grains other than wheat from the United States, by destination, fiscal year 1946-47 2/

Destination	Other grains, total (grain equivalent)	Rice (rough rice equivalent)	Corn and corn products (grain equivalent)	Barley, oats, rye, and grain sorghums (grain equivalent
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Total exports	10,479	1,279	6,474	2,726
U.S. military civilian feeding-Total 3/	2,360	36	1,506	818
Austria	59	0	59	--
Germany	961	2	646	313
Other European areas	0	0	0	0
Pacific areas	1,340	34	801	505
Europe - Total	4,820	0	4,205	615
France and French North Africa 4/	607	0	583	24
United Kingdom	294	0	274	20
USSR	0	0	0	0
Austria	229	0	198	31
Germany 5/	934	0	750	184
Italy	1,057	0	1,036	21
Poland	171	0	164	7
Greece	218	0	194	24
Czechoslovakia	55	0	55	--
Other Europe	1,255	0	951	304
Far East	1,401	505	104	792
India	874	0	96	778
Other 6/	527	505	8	14
Latin American Republics	995	679	51	265
Other	903	59	608	236

1/ Excludes shipments to U.S. Territories.
2/ Exports of grain for food and seed purposes only were permitted.
3/ Military shipments for feeding of foreign civilians in conquered and liberated areas.
4/ Algeria, Tunisia, and French Morocco.
5/ United Kingdom shipments to U.K.-U.S. Zone of foods purchased in the United States.
6/ China, Philippines, and Netherlands East Indies.

Table 12.-Exports of dairy products from the United States, by destination, fiscal year, 1946-47 1/

Destination	Total	Cheese	Condensed and evaporated milk	Dried whole milk	Nonfat dry milk solids
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Total exports	1,124	154	657	110	203
U.S. military civilian feeding-Total 2/	62	1	2	9	50
Austria	5	-	-	-	5
Germany	51	1	1	9	40
Other European areas	1	-	1	-	--
Pacific areas	5	-	-	-	5
Europe - Total	721	147	419	30	125
France and French North Africa 3/	90	--	70	19	1
United Kingdom	428	125	214	--	89
USSR	13	2	3	2	6
Austria	2	--	--	--	2
Germany	5	--	--	--	5
Italy	33	0	20	1	12
Poland	52	3	45	2	2
Greece	41	6	33	1	1
Czechoslovakia	1	--	1	--	--
Other Europe	56	11	33	5	7
Far East	171	1	132	17	21
India	21	--	4	7	10
Other 4/	150	1	128	10	11
Latin American Republics	104	3	54	43	4
Other	66	2	50	11	3

1/ Excludes shipments to U.S. Territories.
2/ Military shipments for feeding of foreign civilians in conquered and liberated areas.
3/ Algeria, Tunisia, and French Morocco.
4/ China, Philippines, and Netherlands East Indies.

Table 13 - Exports of other foods from the United States, by destination, fiscal year 1946-47 1/

Destination	Other foods-total	Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	Dry peas and beans	Beet and cane sugar	Eggs	Fruits	Vegetables	Miscellaneous 2/
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
Total exports	6612	921	469	577	539	2228	688	1190
U. S. military civilian feeding 3/ - Total	997	379	262	35	40	97	87	97
Austria	25	-	12	1	-	-	-	12
Germany	637	361	78	3	38	43	68	46
Other European areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific areas	335	18	172	31	2	54	19	39
Europe - Total	2964	256	134	449	454	922	66	683
France and French North Africa 4/	265	-	14	162	-	-	-	89
United Kingdom	1112	-	96	-	396	480	13	127
USSR	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	9
Austria	48	-	1	7	-	-	1	39
Italy	230	31	2	50	-	3	8	136
Poland	61	-	2	-	-	2	19	38
Greece	104	-	-	48	5	2	2	47
Czechoslovakia	35	-	-	-	-	15	3	17
Other Europe	1098	225	19	182	53	420	18	181
Far East	351	70	3	9	4	101	41	123
India	62	55	-	-	-	2	1	4
Other 5/	289	15	3	9	4	99	40	119
Latin American Republics	528	154	52	9	36	132	118	27
Other	1772	62	18	75	5	976	376	260

1/ Excludes shipments to U. S. territories. 2/ Includes meat offals, poultry, fish, corn and maple sugars, sirups, honey, molasses, treenuts, coffee, tea, cocoa, peanuts and soybeans, excluding oils, etc. 3/ Military shipments for feeding of foreign civilians in conquered and liberated areas. 4/ Algeria, Tunisia, and French Morocco. 5/ China, Philippines, and Netherlands East Indies.

NUTRITIONAL ASPECTS OF WARTIME CHANGES IN FOOD CONSUMPTION

Civilian per capita supplies of most dietary essentials increased substantially during the war.1/ Although large quantities of food were taken for the armed forces and for export, production was increased sufficiently to permit a larger food consumption by civilians. (Table 14.) Even with sugar and fat shortages food supplies still provided for a small increase in average food energy above the relatively high prewar level. (See Table 4.) Even so, United States average supplies per civilian were well above levels recommended by the National Research Council for good health. Available supplies of calcium, vitamin A, ascorbic acid, and protein increased moderately. The greatest increase in the supplies of dietary essentials were in thiamine, niacin, riboflavin and iron. About half of the increases in these nutrients was due to the enrichment of white flour and bread under the wartime food program.

Unfortunately, available data on nutrient supplies are national averages and do not show how well nourished were the various groups in the population. The extent of malnutrition in either the prewar or war periods is not revealed in national averages. Data from dietary studies for the analysis of the food consumption during the war by various groups within the population are not available nor have clinical studies of nutritional status for broad groups been made. However, studies of food consumption in 1935-36 and in 1941-42 indicated that while families with low incomes do not necessarily have poor diets, the proportion with poor diets is much greater than for higher income groups.

Because of the increase in incomes during the war, price controls, rationing and other distribution controls, food supplies were more equally distributed among the various groups in the population than in 1935-39. Furthermore, the enrichment of white bread and flour, which are particularly important in the diets of low-income families, contributed to better diets.

The sources of the increases in nutrient supplies and the shifts in the consumption of individual foods are indicated by the data given in Tables 15 and 16. Food energy is derived from protein, carbohydrate, and fat. The decrease in the supply of calories from sugar and syrups, and fats and oils was more than offset by increased supply from dairy products, excluding butter, and increases from meat, poultry, and fish. A somewhat larger supply of food energy came from greater consumption of grain products. The available supply of protein during the war was significantly larger than in the prewar years 1935-39 when consumption of high protein foods was relatively low. An increased

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1/ Tables 4 and 14 contain revised data for the Nutritive Value of the Per Capita Food Supply, 1909-45, United States Department of Agriculture, Mis. Pub.616, January 1947.

proportion of the wartime protein supply was furnished by dairy products, meats, and eggs and a decreased proportion from grain products even though the actual quantity of protein supplied by grain products was slightly larger than in 1935-39. The increased consumption of dairy products, excluding butter, and meat, poultry and fish provided larger supplies of fat in the so-called invisible form. (See Table 3, National Food Situation, October 1946.) The proportion of fat derived from fats and oils products was significantly smaller than in 1935-39 although there was actually little change in the quantity. Dairy products and grain products provided more carbohydrate but less was available from sugar.

One of the most significant factors in wartime nutrition in the United States was the increase in the available supply of calcium. A larger proportion of the milk supply available for civilians was sold in the fluid form rather than as butter so that the calcium was not lost for direct human consumption. The supply of calcium per person per day is not as much above the recommended daily allowance of the National Research Council as are the supplies of the other nutrients. Most of the calcium supply is derived from milk. Consumer purchase studies have shown that milk consumption by the low income groups is much less than the consumption of higher income groups. With the average for the population relatively low, it is apparent from general statistics as well as from dietary studies that large groups of the population must have less calcium than is necessary for good health and physical development.

The available supplies of iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin were significantly larger during the war than in prewar years. The gains from the enrichment of grain products exceeded those from other changes in food supplies, as far as these nutrients are concerned. Although there was a larger quantity of each nutrient available from the meat, poultry and fish group, it made up a slightly smaller proportion of the total because of the great increase in the quantity of these nutrients available from enriched grain products. Increased milk consumption contributed somewhat to the larger supply of riboflavin.

Decreased supplies of vitamin A were available from butter and sweetpotatoes since the consumption of these items was smaller during the war than in the prewar years. However, more vitamin A was provided by greater consumption of leafy, green and yellow vegetables and by higher consumption of items in the meat, poultry and fish group. About two-thirds of the increase in the available supply of vitamin C or ascorbic acid was due to greater citrus fruit consumption and most of the remainder came from larger supplies of leafy, green and yellow vegetables.

Table 14.- Apparent per capita food consumption, by major food groups, estimated retail weights, 1941-47, revised 1/

Year	Dairy products excluding butter, in milk equivalents 2/	Eggs 3/	Meat, poultry, and fish 4/	Fats and oils, including fat cuts and butter 5/	Dry beans and peas, nuts, and soya flour 6/	Potatoes and sweet-potatoes	Citrus fruit and tomatoes	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables	Other vegetables and fruit	Grain products	Sugar and sirups 7/	Cocoa, coffee, and tea 8/
	Quarts	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1941 9/	219	299	152	70	20	139	99	102	233	196	118	17
1942 9/	230	303	153	66	21	138	101	117	219	200	106	15
1943 9/	240	332	157	66	22	147	103	115	200	209	99	14
1944 9/	245	336	166	67	20	139	115	120	221	204	107	16
1945 9/	254	381	165	61	20	141	119	130	233	207	91	18
1946 9/ 10/	267	359	167	64	22	132	114	134	250	195	92	20
1947 9/ 10/	253	364	168	62	19	135	116	115	241	193	109	19

1/ Estimated from per capita data as usually reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in The National Food Situation by means of average loss factors with the addition of unpublished estimates of supplies from town and city gardens and estimates of minor food items. These data supersede those in Misc. Pub. No. 616.
2/ Milk equivalent calculated on the basis of protein and mineral content.
3/ Allows for breakage from farm to retail.
4/ Excluding bacon and other fat pork cuts. Includes edible offal and game.
5/ Actual-weight basis.
6/ Nuts on an unshelled basis.
7/ Excluding duplication in dairy products, canned fruit, etc.
8/ Roasted basis for cocoa and coffee.
9/ Civilian consumption only. Total civilian supplies divided by number of people eating out of those supplies, including allowance for members of armed forces on leave or eating in homes or civilian restaurants in this country for other reasons.
10/ Preliminary.

Table 15.- Nutrients contributed by major food groups per person per day, average 1935-39 and 1944 1/

Food group	Food energy		Protein		Fat		Carbohydrate		Calcium		Iron	
	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944
	Calories	Calories	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Mgs.	Mgs.	Mgs.	Mgs.
Dairy prods., excl. butter	371	452	19	23	22	26	25	32	652	768	.5	.6
Eggs	63	73	5	6	5	5	-	-	22	25	1.1	1.3
Meat, poultry, fish 2/	338	416	24	29	27	34	-	-	19	20	3.4	4.5
Fats and oils, incl. fat pork cuts and butter	633	649	2	2	69	71	-	-	5	5	.2	.2
Dry beans, peas, nuts and soya flour	89	96	4	5	4	4	9	9	23	24	1.4	1.3
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	136	132	3	3	-	-	31	30	20	20	1.1	1.0
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	33	48	1	1	-	-	7	10	16	24	.4	.6
Leafy, green, & yellow vegs.	35	43	2	2	-	-	6	8	42	49	.9	1.2
Other vegetables and fruits	141	137	3	2	1	1	32	30	41	43	1.3	1.3
Grain products	876	907	25	27	3	3	186	193	47	48	2.4	5.3
Sugars and sirups	522	506	-	-	0	0	130	127	9	14	.9	1.1
Cocoa	18	15	1	-	1	1	2	1	0	0	.2	.1
Total	3,255	3,474	89	100	132	145	428	440	896	1,040	13.8	18.5

Food group	Vitamin A		Thiamine		Riboflavin		Niacin		Ascorbic Acid	
	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944
	Int.units	Int.units	Mgs.	Mgs.	Mgs.	Mgs.	Mgs.	Mgs.	Mgs.	Mgs.
Dairy prods., excl. butter	923	1,098	.18	.21	.91	1.09	.6	.7	5	7
Eggs	454	528	.04	.05	.13	.16	-	-	0	0
Meat, poultry, fish 2/	519	805	.46	.64	.32	.42	7.4	8.9	1	2
Fats and oils, incl. fat pork cuts and butter	704	585	.07	.09	.02	.03	.3	.5	0	0
Dry beans, peas, nuts, and soya flour	3	6	.10	.10	.06	.04	1.2	1.6	-	-
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	1,615	1,475	.16	.15	.06	.06	1.6	1.6	26	25
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	535	683	.05	.07	.03	.04	.4	.5	28	40
Leafy, green & yellow vegs.	2,557	3,289	.10	.12	.09	.11	.5	.6	32	37
Other vegetables and fruits	786	899	.11	.10	.09	.10	.9	1.0	22	21
Grain products	43	37	.27	3/.75	.12	3/.40	2.4	3/6.0	0	0
Sugar and sirups	0	0	-	-	-	.01	-	.1	-	-
Cocoa	0	0	0	0	.02	.02	.1	.1	0	0
Total	8,139	9,405	1.54	2.28	1.85	2.48	15.4	21.6	115	132

1/ Revised data for Nutritive Value of the Per Capita Food Supply, 1909-45, January 1947. Computed from unrounded data. See also Table 4.

2/ Excluding fat pork cuts, including game.

3/ Increase due to flour enrichment program.

Table 16.- Percentage of total nutrients contributed by major food groups, average 1935-39 and 1944 1/

Food group	Food energy		Protein		Fat		Carbohydrate		Calcium		Iron	
	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944
Dairy prods., excl. butter	11.4	13.0	21.3	23.0	16.7	17.9	5.8	7.3	72.7	73.9	3.6	3.2
Eggs	1.9	2.1	5.6	6.0	3.8	3.4	-	-	2.5	2.4	8.0	7.1
Meat, poultry, fish 2/	10.4	12.0	27.0	29.0	20.5	23.4	-	-	2.1	1.9	24.8	24.4
Fats and oils, incl. fat pork cuts and butter	19.4	18.7	2.2	2.0	52.1	49.0	-	-	.6	.5	1.4	1.1
Dry beans, peas, nuts and soya flour	2.7	2.8	4.5	5.0	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.3	10.1	7.0
Potatoes & sweetpotatoes	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.0	-	-	7.2	6.8	2.2	1.9	8.0	5.4
Citrus fruit & tomatoes	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	-	-	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.2
Leafy, green & yellow vegs.	1.1	1.2	2.2	2.0	-	-	1.4	1.8	4.7	4.8	6.5	6.5
Other vegetables & fruits	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.0	.8	.7	7.5	6.8	4.6	4.1	9.4	7.0
Grain products	27.0	26.1	28.2	27.0	2.3	2.1	43.5	43.9	5.2	4.6	17.4	3/28.7
Sugars and sirups	16.0	14.6	-	-	0	0	30.4	28.9	1.0	1.3	6.5	5.9
Cocoa	.6	.4	1.1	-	.8	.7	.5	.2	0	0	1.4	.5

Food group	Vitamin A		Thiamine		Riboflavin		Niacin		Ascorbic Acid	
	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944	1935-39	1944
Dairy prods., excl. butter	11.3	11.7	11.7	9.2	49.2	44.0	3.9	3.2	5.2	5.3
Eggs	5.6	5.6	2.6	2.2	7.0	6.5	-	-	0	0
Meat, poultry, fish 2/	6.4	8.6	30.0	28.1	17.3	17.0	48.1	41.2	.9	1.5
Fats and oils, incl. fat pork cuts and butter	8.6	6.2	4.5	3.9	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.3	0	0
Dry beans, peas, nuts, and soya flour	-	.1	6.5	4.4	3.2	1.6	7.8	7.4	-	-
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	19.8	15.6	10.4	6.6	3.2	2.4	10.4	7.4	22.6	18.9
Citrus fruit & tomatoes	6.6	7.3	3.2	3.1	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.3	24.3	30.4
Leafy, green & yellow vegs.	31.5	34.9	6.5	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.2	2.8	27.9	28.0
Other vegetables & fruits	9.7	9.6	7.1	4.4	4.9	4.0	5.9	4.6	19.1	15.9
Grain products	.5	.4	17.5	3/32.8	6.5	3/16.1	15.6	3/27.8	0	0
Sugar and sirups	0	0	-	-	-	.4	-	.5	-	-
Cocoa	0	0	0	0	1.1	.8	.6	.5	0	0

1/ Revised data for Nutritive Value of the Per Capita Food Supply, 1909-45, Jan. 1947, Misc. Pub. 616.
2/ Excluding fat pork cuts, including game.
3/ Increase due to flour enrichment program.

Table 1/ -Index of civilian per capita food consumption, by major food groups, 1941-47 1/
(Index numbers 1935-39 = 100)

Food Group	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946 2/	1947 2/
Total food, (price weighted)	108	108	107	112	114	118	117
Dairy products							
a. Including butter	106	112	107	110	114	125	119
b. Excluding butter	109	117	117	120	126	140	132
Meats, poultry, fish	111	112	114	120	120	122	124
Eggs	103	105	115	116	132	124	126
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	97	95	101	95	97	91	93
Beans, peas, nuts	107	113	117	114	115	123	110
Fats and oils							
a. Including butter	105	100	99	102	91	96	95
b. Excluding butter	110	103	117	120	107	117	110
Flour and grain products	100	104	108	106	107	100	100
Sugar and sirups	107	100	92	100	86	87	102
Fruits - Total	112	100	91	105	110	120	124
Fresh	106	94	88	106	106	105	108
Canned fruits	121	109	83	60	92	136	131
Canned fruit juices	202	200	168	239	251	356	395
Dried fruit	93	75	95	111	112	100	96
Vegetables - Total	109	115	106	110	121	126	120
Fresh	105	111	104	108	113	116	109
Canned	123	129	115	115	144	157	156
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	112	90	86	102	109	123	116
Index of poundage of food consumed per capita	105	105	105	109	111	112	111

1/Per capita consumption of food, retail weight equivalent, weighted by average retail prices for the base period, 1935-39. Data for 1909-40 in NFS-18, July 1944.
2/ Preliminary

Table 18.-Estimated population eating out of civilian supplies, January and June dates, July 1930 - January 1947
(Millions of persons)

Year	Jan. 1	July 1	Year	Jan. 1	July 1	Year	Jan. 1	July 1
1930		123.3	1936	128.5	128.9	1942	132.9	132.2
1931	124.3	124.8	1937	129.3	129.6	1943	130.5	129.5
1932	125.2	125.6	1938	130.2	130.7	1944	129.4	129.2
1933	126.0	126.3	1939	131.2	131.7	1945	129.4	129.7
1934	126.8	127.1	1940	132.3	132.8	1946	135.0	139.0
1935	127.6	128.0	1941	132.7	132.5	1947	141.6	1/

1/ Not available for publication.
Source: Estimates compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from several federal agencies. The basic population estimates are from the Bureau of the Census with adjustments for underenumeration of children under 5 years of age in decennial censuses. For January 1941 and subsequent dates figures on the net strength of the armed forces supplied by the Bureau of the Budget have been subtracted. For the period January 1, 1941 through January 1, 1946, an adjustment has been added to allow for members of the armed forces eating out of civilian supplies; the adjustment was originally estimated by OPA on the basis of data from several official sources.

Table 19, Part 2.- Poultry and eggs: Supply and distribution, calendar years, 1935-47*

Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning com'l stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending com'l stocks	Distribution: Com'l. exports and shipments	Distribution: Dept. of Agriculture deliveries	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
				A. Chicken (dressed weight)						
1935	2,297	110	1	2,408	87	2			2,319	18.1
1936	2,392	87	2	2,481	148	1			2,332	18.1
1937	2,273	148	5	2,425	92	2			2,332	18.0
1938	2,214	92	2	2,308	110	2			2,196	16.8
1939	2,458	110	1	2,569	109	3			2,457	18.7
Ave. 1935-39	2,327	109	2	2,438	109	2			2,327	17.9
1940	2,514	109	2	2,625	140	2			2,483	18.7
1941	2,789	140	2	2,931	161	3		52	2,715	20.5
1942	3,241	181	3	3,405	149	2	22	135	3,097	23.4
1943	4,135	149	2	4,286	1/178	1		148	3,959	30.8
1944	3,879	1/178	22	4,079	2/134	7	1	470	3,467	26.8
1945	4,170	2/134	22	4,328	3/290	12	4	4/278	3,742	28.9
1946	3,568	3/290	2	3,860	5/166	24	4/57	100	3,513	25.3
1947*	3,445	5/186	2	3,613	160	20		40	3,390	23.7
				B. Turkey (dressed weight)						
1935	267	19	-	286	17				269	2.1
1936	361	17	1	379	35				344	2.7
1937	346	35	-	381	26				355	2.7
1938	355	28	-	381	23				358	2.7
1939	422	23	-	445	52				393	3.0
Ave. 1935-39	350	24	-	374	31				343	2.6
1940	479	52	-	531	61				470	3.6
1941	465	81	1	627	50			8	489	3.6
1942	492	80	1	643	38		5	16	484	3.7
1943	457	35	3	498	6/19			47	430	3.3
1944	541	8/19	5	565	7/37		2	100	428	3.3
1945	873	7/37	4	714	8/105		1	55	555	4.3
1946	887	8/105		790	128			30	832	4.8
1947*	545	128		673	80			10	583	4.1

Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending com'l stocks	Distribution: Com'l exports and shipments	Distribution: Eggs used for hatching	Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Number
					C. Eggs									
1935	3,081	72	22	3,175	85	2	124						2,984	278
1936	3,188	85	27	3,278	61	2	134						3,081	287
1937	3,443	61	32	3,536	112	2	115						3,307	306
1938	3,424	112	8	3,542	69	2	124						3,367	308
1939	3,561	69	6	3,625	74	3	133						3,415	311
Ave. 1935-39	3,335	78	18	3,431	78	2	126						3,225	298
1940	3,838	74	7	3,719	77	5	129						3,508	317
1941	3,839	77	15	3,931	76	12	187	-	47	143	190	82	3,435	311
1942	4,455	75	3	4,533	75	13	183	47	229	432	814	184	3,484	318
1943	4,999	75	1	5,075	100	15	220	229	218	630	819	382	3,739	348
1944	5,365	100	1	5,468	80	17	183	218	445	896	923	495	3,758	350
1945	5,120	80	4	5,204	51	17	211	445	26	456	37	583	4,295	397
1946	5,098	61	1	5,160	109	60	170	26	81	285	320	183	4,338	374
1947*	5,015	109	1	5,125	75	30	170	61	180	128	225	90	4,535	380

1/ Excludes 9 million pounds owned by the armed forces.
2/ Excludes 59 million pounds owned by the armed forces.
3/ Excludes 11 million pounds owned by the armed forces, but includes 57 million pounds (14 million pounds canned) transferred to UNRRA in 1946.
4/ Adjusted for transfer of 57 million pounds (14 million pounds canned) of Army stocks to UNRRA.
5/ Excludes 18 million pounds owned by the armed forces.
6/ Excludes 18 million pounds owned by the armed forces.
7/ Excludes 35 million pounds owned by the armed forces.
8/ Excludes 6 million pounds owned by the armed forces.

Table 19, Part 3.-Dairy products: Supply and distribution, calendar years, 1935-47*

Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending com'l stocks	Distribution: Com'l exports and shipments	Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Domestic disappearance: Military 1/	Domestic disappearance: Civilian 2/	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
				A. Butter, farm and factory (see part 4.-Fats and oils)									
				B. All cheese, except full skim, cottage, pot and baker's									
1935	621	102	49	772	100	4						668	5.2
1936	642	100	60	802	110	5						687	5.3
1937	649	110	61	820	104	4						712	5.5
1938	725	104	55	884	120	5						759	5.8
1939	709	120	59	888	109	5						774	5.9
Ave. 1935-39	669	107	57	833	108	5						720	5.5
1940	786	109	33	928	130	6						792	6.0
1941	956	130	20	1,106	202	11			92	92	11	790	6.0
1942	1,112	202	24	1,338	3/119	8	---	4/20	303	323	56	892	6.3
1943	993	3/ 119	25	1,137	5/ 79	3	4/20	142	161	283	128	644	5.0
1944	1,017	5/ 79	10	1,106	6/ 75	4	142	35	305	198	190	699	4.9
1945	1,117	6/ 75	8	1,200	87	8	35	7/115	181	261	78	766	5.9
1946	1,099	87	21	1,207	124	10	7/ 115	12	211	108	11	954	6.9
1947*	1,175	124	30	1,329	150	100	12		53	41	15	1,023	7.2
				C. Condensed and evaporated milk (unskimmed only, canned weight)									
1935	2,032	167	1	2,200	82	62						2,036	16.1
1936	2,270	82	2	2,354	268	50						2,036	15.8
1937	2,131	268	2	2,401	188	58						2,155	16.6
1938	2,322	188	1	2,511	212	58						2,241	17.1
1939	2,367	212	--	2,579	192	61						2,326	17.7
Ave. 1935-39	2,225	183	1	2,409	188	58						2,163	16.7
1940	2,731	192	--	2,923	196	176						2,551	19.2
1941	3,555	196	--	3,751	412	226		--	483	483	207	2,421	18.3
1942	3,783	412	--	4,195	87	92	---	813	344	1,157	435	2,424	18.3
1943	3,343	87	--	3,430	190	29	813	301	642	130	675	2,406	18.6
1944	3,750	190	--	3,940	150	40	301	192	627	518	1,155	2,077	16.1
1945	4,124	150	5	4,279	77	120	192	8/523	616	947	763	2,372	18.3
1946	3,335	77	--	3,412	135	248	8/ 523	28	880	385	37	2,607	18.8
1947*	3,473	135	--	3,610	200	400	28	--	78	50	130	2,830	19.8
				D. Dried whole milk									
1935	19	2	2	23	3	1						19	.15
1936	18	3	4	25	4	2						19	.15
1937	14	4	2	20	3	3						14	.11
1938	21	3		24	4	4						16	.12
1939	24	4		28	4	7						17	.13
Ave. 1935-39	19	3	2	24	3	4						17	.13
1940	29	4	--	33	5	9						19	.14
1941	46	5	--	51	6	16					6	23	.17
1942	62	6	--	68	7	12			2	2	22	25	.19
1943	138	7	--	145	8	12	---	12	29	41	35	49	.38
1944	178	8	--	186	16	14	12	12	36	36	75	45	.35
1945	217	16	--	233	12	24	12	9/ 60	48	96	62	39	.30
1946	188	12	--	200	18	61	9/ 60	5	98	43	7	71	.51
1947*	150	18	--	168	10	70	5	--	5	--	5	83	.58

* NOTE: DATA FOR 1947 ARE PRELIMINARY INDICATIONS BASED ON REPORTS FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS AND FORECASTS FOR BALANCE OF THE YEAR.

Table 19, part 1.-Meats (dressed weight), supply and distribution, calendar years, 1935-47*

Year	Supply: Pro-duction	Supply: Begin-ning com'l stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending com'l stocks	Distribution: Com'l ex-ports and ship-ments	Department of Agriculture: Begin-ning stocks	Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Department of Agriculture: Deliv-eries	Department of Agriculture: Net pur-chases for export	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
A. Beef													
1935	1/6,605	141	201	6,947	106	53						6,788	53.0
1936	7,358	106	226	7,690	194	54						7,442	57.7
1937	6,798	194	227	7,219	61	51						7,107	54.6
1938	6,908	61	200	7,169	56	53						7,058	54.0
1939	7,011	68	219	7,288	77	52						7,169	54.4
Average 1935-39	1/6,936	112	215	7,263	99	53						7,111	54.8
1940	7,162	77	166	7,427	107	56						7,264	54.7
1941	8,069	107	267	6,463	136	98	-	2	7	9	235	7,975	60.2
1942	6,847	136	211	9,194	127	15	2	20	23	41	904	6,107	61.3
1943	6,575	127	2/ 225	8,927	227	34	20	54	144	178	2/ 2,066	6,432	49.6
1944	9,115	227	2/ 190	9,532	69	40	54	14	62	22	2/ 2,454	6,927	53.6
1945	10,279	89	2/ 127	10,495	3/ 236	34	14	162	259	407	2/ 4/ 2,179	7,637	58.9
1946	9,378	3/238	2/ 19	9,635	151	35	162	6	581	422	2/ 5/ 619	8,408	60.5
1947*	10,500	151	40	10,691	170	169	3	-	3	-	350	10,002	70
B. Veal													
1935	1/1,022			1,022								1,022	8.0
1936	1,075		1	1,076								1,076	8.3
1937	1,108			1,108								1,108	8.6
1938	994			994								994	7.6
1939	991		1	992								992	7.5
Average 1935-39	1/1,036			1,038								1,038	8.0
1940	981	---	---	981	--							981	7.4
1941	1,036	---	1	1,037	--						26	1,011	7.6
1942	1,151	---	1	1,152	--	3	--	1	--	1	83	1,065	8.1
1943	1,167	---	1	1,168	--	3	1	4	17	20	100	1,045	8.1
1944	1,736		1	1,739	8	3	4	4	31	31	99	1,598	12.4
1945	1,661	8	1	1,670	10	3	4	6	7	11	116	1,526	11.8
1946	1,440	10	1	1,451	12	3	8	1	19	12	48	1,378	9.9
1947*	1,600	12	--	1,612	10	13	1	0	1	0	16	1,574	11
C. Beef and veal													
1935	1/7,627	141	201	7,969	106	53						7,810	61.0
1936	8,433	106	227	8,766	194	54						8,518	66.0
1937	7,906	194	227	8,327	61	51						8,215	63.4
1938	7,902	61	200	8,163	68	53						8,052	61.8
1939	8,002	68	220	8,280	77	52						8,151	61.9
Average 1935-39	1/7,974	112	215	8,301	99	53						8,149	62.8
1940	8,163	77	168	8,408	107	56						8,245	62.1
1941	9,125	107	258	9,490	136	98		2	7	9	261	8,986	67.8
1942	9,998	136	212	10,346	127	18	2	21	23	42	987	9,172	69.4
1943	9,742	127	2/ 226	10,095	227	37	21	58	181	198	2/ 2,156	7,477	57.7
1944	10,853	227	2/ 191	11,271	97	43	58	18	93	53	2/ 2,553	8,826	66.0
1945	11,940	97	2/ 128	12,165	3/ 246	37	16	170	266	418	2/ 4/ 2,297	9,165	70.7
1946	10,818	3/ 248	2/ 20	11,086	183	38	170	4	600	434	2/ 5/ 867	9,784	70.4
1947*	12,100	163	40	12,303	180	182	4	0	4	0	665	11,576	81

Year	Supply: Pro-duction	Supply: Begin-ning com'l stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending com'l stocks	Distribution: Com'l ex-ports and ship-ments	Department of Agriculture: Begin-ning stocks	Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Department of Agriculture: Deliv-eries	Department of Agriculture: Net pur-chases for export	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
D. Lamb and mutton													
1935	877	4		881	5	2						876	6.8
1936	855	3		858	11	2						845	6.6
1937	852	11		863	3	2						858	6.6
1938	897	3		900	4	2						894	6.8
1939	872	4		876	5	6						868	6.6
Average 1935-39	871	5		876	6	2						868	6.7
1940	876	5		881	5	6						873	6.6
1941	924	5	—	929	8	3	-	-	-	—	13	906	6.8
1942	1,043	8	1	1,052	21	2	-	1	25	26	57	946	7.2
1943	1,104	21	1	1,126	63	4	1	12	128	139	127	826	6.4
1944	1,024	33	—	1,057	20	6	12	12	68	68	104	859	6.6
1945	1,054	20	--	1,074	16	4	12	5	24	17	98	939	7.2
1946	970	18	—	986	16	4	5	-	17	12	26	928	6.7
1947*	800	16	—	816	10	5	-	0	-	0	10	791	6
E. Pork (Excluding lard)													
1935	6,919	838	11	6,818	327	136						6,155	48.1
1936	7,474	627	44	7,845	667	118						7,060	54.6
1937	6,951	667	80	7,698	399	114						7,185	55.4
1938	7,680	399	57	8,136	430	152						7,554	57.6
1939	8,660	430	45	9,135	469	192						8,474	64.3
Average 1935-39	7,367	502	47	7,886	458	142						7,286	56.1
1940	10,044	469	7	10,520	666	163						9,701	73.0
1941	9,528	888	12	10,196	459	88			84	481	565	176	6,911	67.3
1942	10,876	459	1	11,336	488	50	84	67	1,560	1,643	963	6,292	62.7
1946	13,640	488	8	14,136	503	39	67	470	2,162	2,565	1,382	9,647	74.5
1944	15,604	503	-	16,807	618	53	470	201	1,637	1,668	1,708	10,662	80.2
1945	10,697	616	2	11,015	6/ 351	34	201	42	862	703	4/ 1,681	6,546	65.9
1946	11,173	3/ 361	1	11,525	271	75	42	25	422	405	5/ 252	10,522	75.7
1947*	10,300	271	10	10,581	350	84	25	0	25	0	226	9,922	69
F. Total meats													
1935	1/14,423	833	212	15,468	436	191						14,841	116.9
1936	16,762	436	271	17,469	672	174						16,623	127.4
1937	15,709	672	307	16,688	466	167						16,256	125.4
1938	16,479	463	257	17,199	492	207						16,500	126.2
1939	17,534	492	264	18,290	551	246						17,496	132.8
Average 1935-39	1/16,182	619	262	17,063	563	197						16,303	125.6
1940	19,083	581	178	19,809	768	222						18,819	141.7
1941	19,577	788	270	20,615	603	189			86	488	574	447	18,802	141.9
1942	21,917	603	214	22,734	636	70	86	89	1,608	1,611	2,007	18,410	139.3
1943	24,486	836	2/ 235	25,357	763	80	89	540	2,451	2,902	2/ 3,665	17,947	136.6
1944	25,181	763	2/ 191	26,135	463	102	540	231	1,798	1,489	2/ 4,365	19,746	152.8
1945	23,691	433	2/ 130	24,254	3/ 615	75	231	217	1,152	1,138	2/ 4/ 6,776	18,660	146.8
1948	22,961	6/ 816	2/ 21	23,697	450	117	217	29	1,039	851	2/ 5/ 945	21,234	152.8
1947*	23,200	450	50	23,700	540	271	29	0	29	0	600	22,289	166

1/ Includes Government slaughter in 1936, 57 million pounds of beef, 5 million pounds of veal.
2/ Includes canned beef imported for military as follows: 1943, 217 mil. lbs.; 1944, 184 mil. lbs.; 1945, 127 mil. lbs.; 1946, 19 mil. lbs.
3/ Includes transfer from military to UNRRA as follows: Beef, 94 mil. lbs.; Pork, 41 mil. lbs.; total meat, 135 mil. lbs.
4/ Excludes transfer from military of 151 million pounds of beef and 112 million pounds of pork to UNRRA and 85 million pounds to FMA in 1945 as well as the 135 million pounds in process of transfer for 1946 (See Note 3). Includes 49 million pounds of pork for civilian relief.
5/ Includes 16 million pounds of beef and 13 million pounds of pork for civilian relief.
6/ Includes 49 million pounds of pork for civilian relief.

* NOTE: DATA FOR 1947 ARE PRELIMINARY INDICATIONS BASED ON REPORTS FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS AND FORECASTS FOR BALANCE OF THE YEAR.

Table .- Part 3.-Dairy products: Supply and distribution, calendar years, 1935-1947* Continued

Year	Supply: Produc-tion	Supply: Begin-ning com'l. stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending com'l. stocks	Distribution: Com'l. exports & shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Begin-ning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Nat purchase for export	Domestic disappearance: Military 1/	Domestic disappearance: Civilian 2/	Civilian per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
	E. Dried skim milk												
1935	193	19		207	6	1						200	1.6
1936	224	6	20	250	22	2						226	1.8
1937	245	22	1	268	21	3						244	1.9
1938	289	21		310	28	7						275	2.1
1939	268	28	1	297	9	3						285	2.2
Average 1935-39	243	19	5	267	17	4						246	1.9
1940	322	9		331	26	10						295	2.2
1941	366	26		392	21	9			30	30	8	324	2.4
1942	565	21		586	26	6		72	132	204	40	310	2.3
1943	510	26		536	22	2	72	47	244	219	35	258	2.0
1944	583	22		605	38	3	47	96	217	266	74	224	1.7
1945	643	38		681	14	7	96	10/88	178	170	227	263	2.0
1946	653	14		667	30	10	10/ 88	24	179	115	42	470	3.4
1947*	700	30		730	60	85	24	75	99	150	80	355	2.5
	F. Ice cream (nat milk used) 11/												
1935	2,343			2,343								2,343	18.3
1936	2,875			2,875								2,875	22.3
1937	3,317			3,317								3,317	25.6
1938	3,310			3,310								3,310	25.3
1939	3,568			3,568								3,568	27.1
Average 1935-39	3,083			3,083								3,083	23.8
1940	3,730			3,730								3,730	28.1
1941	4,540			4,540							118	4,422	33.4
1942	5,338			5,338							224	5,114	38.7
1943	4,550			4,550							880	3,670	28.3
1944	4,698			4,698							949	3,749	29.0
1945	5,131			5,131							1,100	4,031	31.1
1946	8,420			8,420							375	8,045	57.9
1947*	7,500			7,500							300	7,200	50.2
	G. Dry ice cream mix												
1935													
1936													
1937													
1938													
1939													
Average 1935-39													
1941													
1942													
1943													
1944	52			52							52	0	0.00
1945	93			93							70	23	.18
1946	50			50							7	43	.31
1947*	35			35							5	30	.21

Year	Supply: Produc-tion	Supply: Begin-ning com'l. stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending com'l. stocks	Distribution: Com'l. exports & shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Begin-ning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Nat purchase for export	Domestic disappearance: Military 1/	Domestic disappearance: Civilian 2/	Civilian per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
	H. Fluid milk and cream (milk equivalent)												
1935	42,974	55	-	43,029	89	1						42,939	335
1936	43,925	89	4	44,018	135	1						43,882	340
1937	44,253	135	12	44,400	23	1						44,376	342
1938	44,358	23	---	44,381	174							44,207	338
1939	45,223	174	---	45,397	85							45,312	344
Average 1935-39	44,146	95	3	44,244	101	1						44,142	340
1940	45,582	85	---	45,667	95	3						45,569	343
1941	46,822	95	---	46,917	228	9					244	46,436	350
1942	49,506	228	---	49,734	110	3					438	49,183	372
1943	52,615	110	---	52,725	321	1					1,528	50,875	393
1944	54,685	321	---	55,006	172	---					1,647	53,187	412
1945	57,671	172	---	57,843	130	---					1,600	56,113	433
1946	59,927	130	---	60,057	613	---					375	59,069	425
1947*	57,284	613	---	57,897	150	---					250	57,497	403
	I. Total milk for human consumption 12/												
1935	101,355	2,417	950	104,722	2,101	326						102,295	799
1936	102,481	2,101	821	105,403	3,095	299						102,009	791
1937	102,010	3,095	837	105,942	2,362	322						103,258	797
1938	105,783	2,362	558	108,703	4,480	384						103,839	794
1939	106,651	4,480	592	111,723	2,738	429						108,556	824
Average 1935-39	103.656	2.891	752	107,299	2,955	352						103,992	801
1940	109,334	2,738	336	112,408	2,693	748						108,967	821
1941	114,970	2,693	273	117,936	5,503	1,011			1,977	1,977	2,613	106,832	806
1942	118,416	5,503	640	124,559	2,030	588		1,979	4,082	6,061	5,284	110,596	837
1943	117,335	2,030	301	119,666	2,287	315	1,979	4,673	5,284	7,980	10,767	98,319	759
1944	117,548	2,287	137	119,972	1,755	368	4,673	1,004	6,496	2,828	14,286	100,736	780
1945	120,995	1,755	169	122,919	1,927	673	1,004	3,033	4,177	6,206	11,202	103,011	794
1946	119,302	1,827	222	121,351	2,746	1,212	3,033	219	5,062	2,248	2,648	112,497	809
1947	120,276	2,746	329	123,351	2,772	2,648	219	0	741	522	1,885	115,524	811

1/ Military procurement includes quantities for military civilian feeding in liberated and occupied areas. 2/ Civilian consumption computed as residual from rounded numbers. 3/ Cold storage stocks include approximately 12 million pounds held by Department of Agriculture and military. 4/ The total stocks of 20 million pounds include about 5 million pounds held outside commercial cold storage. 5/ Cold storage stocks of 176 million pounds included about 102 million pounds held by Department of Agriculture and military. Department of Agriculture holdings outside of commercial cold storage estimated at 40 million pounds and commercial holdings at 5-1/2 million pounds. 6/ Cold storage total of 145 million pounds includes 75 million pounds held by Department of Agriculture and military. Department of Agriculture holdings outside commercial cold storage totaled approximately111 million pounds and commercial holdings were about 5 million pounds. 7/ Includes 79 million pounds transferred from military stocks. 8/ Includes 402 million pounds transferred to USDA and 5 transferred to UNRRA from military stocks. 9/ Includes 33 million pounds transferred to USDA from military stocks. 10/ Includes 7 million pounds transferred to UNRRA from military stocks. 11/ Excludes milk duplicated in butter and condensed milk. Production of ice cream prior to 1937 is not strictly comparable with that of following years because of inclusion of production of small retailers and counter freezers since 1937. 12/ Includes butter. Calculated on fat solids basis. The production of total milk for human consumption given here differs from total farm production of milk in that the former excludes milk fed to calves but includes off farm production while the latter excludes off farm production but includes milk fed to calves. Milk fed to calves and milk produced off farms are usually of approximately equal volume.

* NOTE: DATA FOR 1947 ARE PRELIMINARY INDICATIONS BASED ON REPORTS FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS AND FORECASTS FOR BALANCE OF THE YEAR.

Table 19, Part 4.--Food fats and oils: Supply and distribution, calendar years, 1935-47*

Year	Supply: Pro-duction	Supply: Begin-ning com'l stocks	Supply: Im-ports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending com'l stocks	Distribution: Com'l exports & ship-ments	Distribution: Dept. of Agriculture: Begin-ning stocks	Dept. of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Dept. of Agriculture: Deliv-eries 1/	Dept. of Agriculture: Net pur-chases for export	Domestic disappearance: Mili-tary	Domestic disappearance: Civi-lian	Civilian per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
	A. Butter (actual weight)												
1935	2,171	47	23	2,241	40	6						2,195	17.1
1936	2,151	40	10	2,181	61	6						2,114	16.4
1937	2,096	61	12	2,169	43	6						2,120	16.4
1938	2,240	43	2	2,285	129	8						2,148	16.4
1939	2,210	129	1	2,340	55	9						2,276	17.3
Average 1935-39	2,170	64	10	2,244	66	7						2,171	16.7
1940	2,240	55	1	2,296	41	11						2,244	16.9
1941	2,267	41	4	2,312	114	13					81	2,104	15.9
1942	2,130	114	20	2,264	2/ 24	10		1	13	14	145	2,071	15.7
1943	2,015	3/ 24	5	2,042	3/ 35	6	1	123	101	225	263	1,515	11.7
1944	1,818	3/ 35	2	1,855	4/ 21	5/ 6	123	7	88	-28	312	1,544	12.0
1945	1,701	4/ 21	4	1,726	6/ 28	5/ 7	7	7/ 14	5/8/52	39	251	1,401	10.8
1946	1,501	6/ 28	1	1,530	25	5	7/14	--	14	--	79	1,423	10.2
1947*	1,700	25	2	1,725	30	11					40	1,644	11.5
	B. Lard and rendered pork fat, excluding quantity for use in manufactured products												
1935	1,270	118		1,388	55	114						1,221	9.5
1936	1,672	55		1,725	146	137						1,442	11.2
1937	1,428	146		1,574	54	162						1,358	10.5
1938	1,724	54		1,778	107	235						1,436	11.0
1939	2,028	107		2,135	162	311						1,662	12.6
Average 1935-39	1,624	96		1,720	104	192						1,424	11.0
1940	2,265	162		2,427	294	232						1,901	14.3
1941	2,168	294		2,462	199	170			253	253	21	1,819	13.7
1942	2,330	199		2,529	99	111		2	573	575	12	1,732	13.1
1943	2,695	99	1	2,795	128	66	9/10	9/136	710	836	64	1,699	13.1
1944	2,792	128		2,920	87	171	9/136	9/334	724	922	127	1,655	12.6
1945	2,010	67		2,077	69	116	9/334	9/ 59	448	173	228	1,493	11.5
1946	2,114	69		2,183	110	137	9/ 59	--	533	274	19	1,643	11.8
1947*	2,300	110		2,410	(Details not available; see total food fats and oils)								12.4
	C. Margarine (fat content) 10/												
1935	309	5		314	6	2						306	2.4
1936	324	6		330	6	2						322	2.5
1937	326	8		332	5	1						326	2.5
1938	312	5		317	4	1						312	2.4
1939	243	4		247	3	1						243	1.8
Average 1935-39	303	5		308	5	1						302	2.3
1940	257	3		260	4	1						255	1.9
1941	297	4		301	5	2			1	1		293	2.2
1942	346	5		351	5	4		25	22	47		295	2.2
1943	500	5		505	8	1	25	25	88	86	2	400	3.2
1944	478	8		486	10	1	25	17	74	68	2	405	3.1
1945	499	10		509	3	7	17	19	61	63	12	424	3.3
1946	465	3		468	3	5	19	5	57	23	5	432	3.1
1947*	545	3		548	(Details not available; see total food fats and oils)								3.7

Year	Supply: Pro-duction	Supply: Begin-ning com'l stocks	Supply: Im-ports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending com'l stocks	Distribution: Com'l exports & ship-ments	Distribution: Dept. of Agriculture: Begin-ning stocks	Dept. of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Dept. of Agriculture: Deliv-eries 1/	Dept. of Agriculture: Net pur-chases for export	Domestic disappearance: Mili-tary	Domestic disappearance: Civi-lian	Civilian per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
	D. Shortening												
1935	1,547	28	8	1,583	40	9						1,534	12.0
1936	1,587	40	6	1,633	45	8						1,580	12.3
1937	1,595	45	2	1,642	46	7						1,589	12.3
1938	1,518	46	2	1,562	56	7						1,499	11.5
1939	1,404	56	1	1,461	57	8						1,396	10.6
Average 1935-39	1,529	43	4	1,576	49	8						1,519	11.7
1940	1,190	57	1	1,248	54	9						1,185	8.9
1941	1,409	54	1	1,464	53	10					25	1,376	10.4
1942	1,300	53	-	1,353	42	8		3	3		128	1,172	8.9
1943	1,438	42	-	1,480	46	6		54	54		104	1,270	9.8
1944	1,364	46	-	1,410	43	7		17	17		155	1,188	9.2
1945	1,441	43	-	1,484	34	14		13	13		125	1,298	10.0
1946	1,451	34	-	1,485	41	7		11	11		18	1,408	10.1
1947*	1,249	41	-	1,290	(Details not available; see total food fats and oils)								8.5
	E. Other edible fats and oils 11/												
1935	231	744	424	1,399	686	27						680	.4
1936	472	686	331	1,489	730	27						732	.7
1937	491	730	445	1,666	820	28						818	6.3
1938	820	820	215	1,855	939	26						890	6.8
1939	860	939	125	1,924	933	45						946	7.2
Average 1935-39	575	784	308	1,667	822	30						815	6.3
1940	892	933	76	1,901	860	44						997	7.5
1941	997	860	51	1,908	746	51		1	1		18	1,092	8.2
1942	1,068	746	89	1,903	725	30		102	102		40	1,006	7.6
1943	1,257	725	82	2,064	742	48		384	384		71	819	6.3
1944	1,136	742	117	1,995	675	29		383	383		52	856	6.6
1945	966	675	130	1,771	806	32		73	73		76	784	6.0
1946	683	806	13	1,502	504	98		19	19		7	874	6.3
1947*	1,106	504	75	1,685	(Details not available; see total food fats and oils)								5.9
	F. Total food fats and oils (including butter) 12/												
													12/ 13/
1935	5,528	942	455	6,925	825	158						5,942	46.4 43.1
1936	6,186	825	347	7,358	988	180						6,190	48.1 44.8
1937	5,936	988	459	7,383	968	204						6,211	48.0 44.7
1938	6,610	968	219	7,797	1,235	277						6,285	48.1 44.9
1939	6,745	1,235	127	8,107	1,210	374						6,523	49.5 46.1
Average 1935-39	6,201	992	322	7,515	1,046	238						6,231	48.0 44.7
1940	6,844	1,210	78	8,132	1,253	297						6,582	49.5 46.2
1941	7,138	1,253	56	8,447	1,117	246			255	255	145	6,684	50.4 47.4
1942	7,174	1,117	109	8,400	895	163		28	713	741	325	6,276	47.5 44.4
1943	7,903	895	86	8,884	959	127	36	282	1,337	1,583	504	5,711	44.1 41.8
1944	7,588	959	119	8,666	816	214	282	35E	1,286	1,362	648	5,626	43.5 41.2
1945	6,617	816	134	7,567	940	176	358	92	627	361	690	5,400	41.6 39.5
1946	6,214	940	14	7,168	681	252	92	5	414	327	128	5,780	41.5 39.5
1947*	6,900	681	77	7,658	686	576	5	50	200	245	137	6,014	42.0 39.7

1/ Includes cash sales to the Red Cross and Department of Agriculture shipments to territories. 2/ Cold storage stocks of 25 million pounds include about one million pounds owned by Department of Agriculture and the armed forces. 3/ Total of 35 million pounds includes approximately 30 million pounds in cold storage and 5 million pounds outside cold storage. Cold storage figure of 155 million pounds includes about 125 million pounds of Department of Agriculture and military stocks. 4/ Cold storage total of 60.5 million pounds includes approximately 39.6 million pounds of Department of Agriculture and military stocks. 5/ Butter equivalent. 6/ Includes 3 million pounds in process of transfer, as of January 1, from military holdings to civilian channels via FMA. 7/ In process of transfer from the military as of January 1. 8/ Includes 5 million pounds butter equivalent of butter spread transferred from military to UNRRA and shipped in 1945. 9/ Includes Government stocks in transit. 10/ Margarine stocks are calculated as residuals. 11/ This category represents fats and oils used in cooking and salad oils, in salad dressing, mayonnaise, in bakery products and in minor uses such as fish canning. Stocks and foreign trade figures include data on edible fats and oils. Exports include edible linseed oil and mayonnaise where available. 12/ Includes butter on actual weight basis. 13/ Fat content.

* NOTE: DATA FOR 1947 ARE PRELIMINARY INDICATIONS BASED ON REPORTS FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS AND FORECASTS FOR BALANCE OF THE YEAR.

Table 19, part 5.-Fruits: Supply and distribution, average 1935-47*

Year	Supply: Production used fresh	Supply: Beginning com'l stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending com'l stocks	Distribution: Com'l exports and shipments	Distribution: Dept. of Agri. deliveries	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Military	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Distribution: Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lbs.
	A. Citrus fruits for fresh consumption, (November-October year 1/)									
1935	6,208		31	8,239		569			5,570	44.3
1936	6,337		37	6,374		474			5,900	45.6
1937	5,966		30	5,996		283			5,713	44.1
1938	7,156		15	7,171		811			6,360	48.7
1939	6,685		9	6,694		674			6,020	60.9
Average 1935-39	6,670		25	6,895		562			6,333	48.8
1940	7,908		21	7,929		445			7,484	56.3
1941	8,167		19	6,185		474		142	7,570	57.1
1942	6,333		7	6,340		494		305	7,541	57.0
1943	8,836		8	8,646		537		582	7,727	59.7
1944	10,069		9	10,076		690		621	6,757	67.6
1945	9,931		5	9,935		576		762	8,478	65.4
1945	9,296		8	9,304		635		362	6,107	58.3
1947*	9,992		0	9,992		997		139	8,656	61.8
	B. Apples, commercial for fresh consumption (calendar years) 2/									
1935	4,837	1,280	1	6,116	1,395	569			4,154	32.5
1936	3,617	1,395	1	5,013	1,073	433			3,507	27.2
1937	5,146	1,073	1	6,222	1,536	366			4,296	33.2
1938	3,932	1,536	1	5,469	1,275	572			3,622	27.7
1939	4,367	1,275	2	5,664	1,258	411			3,995	30.3
Average 1935-39	4,384	1,312	1	5,697	1,307	475			3,915	30.2
1940	4,055	1,256	29	5,342	1,375	75			3,892	29.3
1941	4,142	1,375	4	5,521	1,237	58	9	65	4,132	31.2
1942	4,045	1,237	20	5,302	1,466	44	12	257	3,521	26.7
1943	3,022	1,468	15	4,505	1,000	19	--	325	3,161	24.4
1944	4,026	1,000	82	5,110	1,569	23	5	235	3,276	25.4
1945	2,415	1,569	37	4,021	776	45	27	200	2,973	22.9
1946	3,936	776	46	4,760	1,313	132		96	3,217	23.1
1947*	3,850	1,313	100	5,263	1,300	236		80	3,647	25.5
	C. Other fruits for fresh consumption (calendar years) 3/									
1935	4,926	55	2,847	7,830	73	175			7,582	59.2
1935	4,257	73	3,046	7,376	61	216			7,099	55.1
1937	5,112	61	3,487	8,660	61	231			8,346	64.4
1938	4,741	81	3,114	7,935	105	294			7,537	57.7
1939	5,197	105	3,012	6,314	55	192			8,067	61.3
Average 1935-39	4,647	75	3,101	6,023	75	222			7,728	59.5
1940	5,003	55	2,769	7,627	51	116			7,660	57.7
1941	5,343	51	2,725	6,119	63	120		57	7,679	59.5
1942	4,875	63	1,431	6,369	73	88		130	6,078	46.0
1943	3,572	73	1,313	4,956	35	69		133	4,700	36.3
1944	5,089	35	1,684	6,809	72	81		121	6,535	50.5
1945	5,308	72	2,165	7,565	75	154		135	7,200	55.5
1946	5,575	76	2,869	8,540	65	200		24	8,231	59.3
1947*	5,549	85	3,100	6,734	65	250		24	8,375	56.4

Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning com'l stocks	Supply: Imports and shipments	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending com'l stocks	Distribution: Com'l exports & shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Military	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Distribution: Civilian per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
	D. Total fresh fruits (calendar years)												
1935	15,973	1,335	2,879	20,187	1,466	1,313						17,408	136.0
1936	14,211	1,468	3,084	16,763	1,134	1,123						16,506	128.1
1937	16,225	1,134	3,516	20,876	1,617	902						16,359	141.7
1938	15,829	1,617	3,130	20,576	1,380	1,677						17,519	134.1
1939	18,269	1,380	3,023	22,672	1,313	1,277						20,082	152.5
Average 1935-39	16,101	1,387	3,127	20,515	1,382	1,259						17,974	136.5
1940	16,986	1,313	2,619	21,096	1,426	636						19,036	143.3
1941	17,652	1,426	2,748	21,828	1,300	652			9	9	284	19,561	147.6
1942	17,253	1,300	1,456	20,011	1,541	625			12	12	592	17,140	129.7
1943	15,432	1,541	1,336	18,309	1,036	645			--	--	1,040	15,588	120.4
1944	19,186	1,036	1,775	21,997	1,541	794			5	5	977	16,580	143.8
1945	17,654	1,541	2,227	21,522	852	675			27	27	1,117	18,651	143.8
1946	16,807	852	2,945	22,604	1,396	1,167					464	19,555	140.7
1947*	19,391	1,398	3,200	23,969	1,365	1,483					243	20,676	145.7
	E. Canned fruits (pack years 1935-36 to 1942-43, calendar years 1943 to 1947 4/)												
1935-36	1,543 5/	724	577	2,844 5/	764	346						1,712	13.3
1936-37	1,660	764	558	3,120	696	280						2,144	16.6
1937-38	1,985	696	581	3,252	1,253	266						1,743	13.4
1938-39	1,405	1,253	567	3,225	864	359						2,002	15.3
1939-40	1,913	864	822	3,399	954	346						2,099	15.9
Average 1935-39	1,705	864	601	3,170	910	320						1,940	14.9
1940-41	1,777	954	656	3,387	639	32						2,516	19.0
1941-42	2,319	839	554	3,722	1,006	44			40	40	249	2,363	17.9
1942-43	2,238	1,006	512	3,758	567	29	--	69	33	122	895	2,140	16.4
Cal.1943	1,606	1,496	624	3,728	1,236	27	57	40	75	56	736	1,567	12.9
Cal.1944	2,066	1,236	530	3,636	1,365	23	40	39	108	107	1,145	1,205	9.3
Cal.1945	1,905	1,365	375	3,635 6/	1,084	36	39	26	5/ 104	93	6/ 559	1,911	14.7
Cal.1945	3,085 6/	1,034	504	4,623	1,474	95	28	0	6/ 45	17	94	2,943	21.2
Cal.1947*	2,651	1,474	466	4,621	1,356	215	0	0	0	0	110	2,936	20.5
	F. Canned fruit juices (calendar years) 7/												
1935	174	9	104	287	24	--						263	2.0
1936	176	27	235	440	116	16						308	2.4
1937	383	116	290	789	189	21						579	4.5
1938	444	169	224	657	208	27						622	4.6
1939	544	214	313	1,071	236	35						800	6.1
Average 1935-39	345	111	233	689	155	20						514	4.0
1940	662	236	353	1,241	287	41						913	6.9
1941	990	267	407	1,664	450	61			9	9	55	1,106	6.4
1942	935	450	266	1,653	250	65			114	114	142	1,062	6.2
1943	1,429	250	297	1,976	335	31		107	229	336	384	890	6.9
1944	1,673	335	263	2,271	304	51	107	33	203	129	514	1,273	9.9
1945	1,804	304	239	2,347 9/	389	32	33	57	72	96	8/ 491	1,339	10.3
1946	2,292 9/	369	311	2,992	487	42	57	0	9/ 112	51	29	2,379	17.1
1947*	2,061	487	300	2,866	453	260	0	0	0	0	45	2,090	14.6

* NOTE: DATA FOR 1947 ARE PRELIMINARY INDICATIONS BASED ON REPORTS FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS AND FORECASTS FOR BALANCE OF THE YEAR.

Table 19, part 5.--Fruits: Supply and distribution, 1935-47* - Contiaued

Year	Supply: Produc-tion	Supply: Begin-ning com'l stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending com'l stocks	Distribution: Com'l ex-ports & ship-meats	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Begia-ning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliv-eries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net pur-chases for export	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Total	Domestic disappearance: Civilian: Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
					D. Frozen fruits, commercial pack (calendar years) 10/								
1935	77	53	5	145	81							64	.5
1936	70	81	6	157	71							86	.7
1937	111	71	9	191	125							66	.5
1938	129	125	4	258	125							132	1.0
1939	141	125	9	276	128							148	1.1
Averages:													
1935-39	105	93	7	206	106							100	.8
1940	173	128	11	312	143							169	1.3
1941	208	143	4	355	178							177	1.3
1942	197	178	3	378	188						6	184	1.4
1943	193	188	4	385	227						13	145	1.1
1944	336	227	4	569	288						42	259	2.0
1945	447	256	5	720	376						46	298	2.3
1946	523	376	5	904	471						3	430	3.1
1947*	435	471	4	910	400						3	507	3.5
					H. Dried fruits, processed weight (pack year) 11/								
1935-36	1,171	225	57	1,454	294	425						744	5.8
1936-37	924	294	71	1,289	233	361						695	5.4
1937-38	1,161	233	63	1,457	295	450						712	5.5
1938-39	1,174	295	56	1,525	339	478						708	5.4
1939-40	1,125	339	53	1,517	362	329						826	6.2
Averages:													
1935-39	1,111	277	62	1,450	304	409						737	5.7
1940-41	804	362	48	1,214	231	139						844	6.4
1941-42	905	231	16	1,152	211	78	--	15	258	273	65	527	4.0
1942-43	1,021	250	2	1,273	70	49	15	154	260	399	164	591	4.5
1943-44	1,359	83	1	1,423	158	89	154	108	306	260	135	781	6.0
1944-45	1,139	158	25	1,322 12/	86	112	108	25	233	150	12/151	824	6.4
1945-46	1,015	12/85	44	1,144	73	240	25	1	29	5	3	823	6.1
1946-47	1,020	73	47	1,140	110	298	1	0	1	0	28	706	5.0
1947-48*	1,226	110	45	1,381	N.A. (Total exports and shipmeats may be 350-450)						28	800-900	6

1/ Calendar year prior to 1941; beginning in 1941 data are for the crop year beginning in October or November of the year prior to that designated.
2/ Commercial production sold and used in farm household.
3/ Includes apricots, avocados, bananas, cherries, cranberries, figs, grapes, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums and prunes, and strawberries.
4/ Includes apples, applesauce, apricots, berries, cherries (including brined), cranberries, figs, fruit cocktail, grapefruit segments, olives (including brined), pineapples, plums, prunes, peaches, and pears.
5/ 1935-47 includes packers' and distributors' stocks, Department of Commerce data.
6/ Adjusted for net transfer of 22 million pounds from military, estimated 5 million to USDA in 1945 and 17 million in 1946, carried as commercial stocks at end of 1945.
7/ Includes grapefruit, oranges, blended citrus, and lemon juices (single strength juices 1935-45; concentrated juices converted to single strength basis 1941-45), pineapple, apple, grape and prune juices and fruit nectars. Citrus on basis of year beginning in November of year prior to that designated. Other juices on a calendar year basis.
8/ Excludes 82 million pounds of citrus juices transferred to UNRRA for shipment in 1945-46 pack year and at least 57 million pounds of juices sold to FMA.
9/ Includes 82 million pounds of citrus juices transferred from army stocks to UNRRA.
10/ Production excludes some quantities processed by industrial users. Civilian consumption includes that part of the commercial pack used indirectly (ice cream manufacturers, preservers, etc.) as well as that consumed directly as fruit.
11/ Includes dried packs of apples, apricots, Zante currants, dates, figs, peaches, pears, prunes, and raisins, except for unmerchantable figs and substandard prunes. Stocks are more complete for 1942-43 than in previous years.
12/ Adjusted for net transfer of 6 million pounds from military to UNRRA.

Table 19, Part 6.-Vegetables: Supply and distribution, 1935-47*

Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Stocks beginning of period	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending stocks	Distribution: Shrinkage and waste 2/	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Military	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Distribution: Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
					A. Vegetables for fresh use (calendar years)									
1935	1/ 29,526	469	227	30,222	526	124	56						29,506	231
1936	1/ 28,168	526	274	28,958	456	101	116						28,275	219
1937	1/ 30,278	466	262	31,006	386	99	115						30,406	236
1938	1/ 32,500	386	224	33,110	514	156	134						32,306	247
1939	1/ 32,137	514	196	32,849	512	184	134						32,019	243
Average														
1935-39	1/ 30,620	472	237	31,229	481	133	115						30,502	236
1940	1/ 31,986	512	244	32,722	534	164	130						31,904	240
1941	1/ 32,228	534	323	33,085	462	119	132					404	31,988	241
1942	1/ 34,546	462	330	35,338	533	153	123					974	33,585	254
1943	1/ 31,786	533	433	32,752	338	75	97					494	30,748	237
1944	1/ 34,247	338	391	34,976	621	205	150					1 204	32,796	154
1945	1/ 36,607	621	422	36,650	393	155	380					1,338	34,384	65
1946	1/ 39,213	393	441	40,047	803	389	494					470	37,891	273
1947*	1/ 36,290	803	494	37,587	275	150	444					230	36,488	255
					B. Canned vegetables, commercial pack (pack year 1935-42, calendar year 1943-47) 3/									
1935-36	3,997	100	74	4,171	242		47						3,882	30.2
1936-37	3,749	242	73	4,064	219		46						3,799	29.4
1937-38	4,649	219	64	4,932	695		54						4,283	32.9
1938-39	4,270	895	81	4,945	783		57						4,106	31.3
1939-40	3,755	783	45	4,583	346		70						4,167	31.5
Average														
1935-39	4,084	388	67	4,539	437		55						4,047	31.1
1940-41	4,584	346	2	4,932	176		80						4,674	35.2
1941-42	5,679	178	11	6,068	299		105				113	113	361	5,190	39.1
1942-43	6,824	4/ 1,414	6	8,244	1,066		80	54	309	71	326	1,757	5,045	38.7
Cal. 1943	6,217	4,445	4	10,666	4,271		38	83	310	136	363	1,530	4,466	34.5
Cal. 1944	6,343	4,271	2	10,616	5/ 4,216		59	310	153	160	-7	5/ 1,883	4,465	34.6
Cal. 1945	6,553	5/ 4,216	11	10,780	3,764		111	153	50	169	68	1,242	5,597	43.2
Cal. 1946	7,612	3,764	17	11,393	4,562		208	50	3	22	-25	186	6,462	46.5
Cal. 1947*	6,461	4,562	7	11,030	3,923		117	3	0	1	-2	313	6,679	48.6
					C. Frozen vegetables, net frozen weight (calendar years) 6/									
1935														
1936														
1937	72.5	8.9		81.4	29.4								52.0	.40
1938	89.6	29.4		119.2	65.5								53.7	.41
1939	72.6	65.5		138.1	72.4								65.7	.50
Average														
1935-39	78.3	34.6		112.9	55.6								57.1	.44
1940	83.3	72.4		155.7	78.5								77.2	.58
1941	107.2	78.5		185.7	92.9							1.0	91.8	.69
1942	162.7	92.9		255.6	103.3							15.0	137.3	1.04
1943	230.6	103.3		333.9	185.6							52.0	96.1	.74
1944	237.1	185.8		422.9	163.0							75.0	184.9	1.43
1945	308.0	163.0		471.0	189.9							61.0	220.1	1.70
1946	450.0	189.9		639.9	332.3							20.0	287.6	2.07
1947*	390.0	332.3		722.3	360.0							40.0	322.3	2.25

* NOTE: DATA FOR 1947 ARE PRELIMINARY INDICATIONS BASED ON REPORTS FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS AND FORECASTS FOR BALANCE OF THE YEAR.

Table 19, Part 6.-Vegetables: Supply and distribution, 1935-47*

Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Stocks beginning of period	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Feed and waste	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Commercial processed 7/	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Military	Distribution: Civilian	Distribution: Civilian per capita
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
	D. Potatoes (calendar year)														
1935	378.9	190.3	.4	569.6	170.9	86.3	1.5	3.0						307.9	144
1936	324.0	170.9	1.3	496.2	137.8	70.1	1.8	2.5						284.0	132
1937	376.4	137.8	1.1	515.3	172.0	64.8	3.7	3.1						271.7	126
1938	355.8	172.0	.8	528.6	160.8	73.8	2.9	3.4						287.7	132
1939	342.4	160.8	1.6	504.8	159.5	72.2	2.7	4.0						266.4	121
Average 1935-39	355.5	166.4	1.0	522.9	160.2	73.5	2.5	3.2						283.5	131
1940	376.9	159.5	1.3	537.7	166.9	8/70.0	8.0	4.1						288.7	130
1941	355.7	166.9	.9	523.5	154.7	8/68.9	5.4	4.6					8.0	281.9	128
1942	368.9	154.7	.8	524.4	151.7	8/67.1	9.3	2.4			10/ .3	.3	10/18.0	275.6	125
1943	458.9	151.7	1.1	611.7	181.9	8/9/ 85.2	21.5	2.6			10/ .4	.4	10/33.3	286.8	133
1944	383.4	181.9	5.4	570.7	145.1	8/9/ 91.1	26.2	3.1			10/ .1	.1	10/31.6	273.5	127
1945	418.8	145.1	5.5	569.4	158.9	9/ 74.6	19.0	9.0			10/ .2	.2	10/29.1	278.6	129
1946	476.0	158.9	2.3	637.2	187.3	9/132.1	9.9	4.5			10/7.7	7.7	12.2	283.5	122
1947*	378.1	187.3	3.7	569.1	145.0	9/ 93.8	10.3	5.5			10/4.0	4.0	12.8	297.7	125
	E. Sweetpotatoes (calendar year)														
1935	81.2	32.0		113.2	33.1	13.6								66.5	28.6
1936	59.8	33.1		92.9	26.6	12.9								53.4	22.8
1937	68.1	26.6		94.7	29.8	11.9								53.0	22.5
1938	68.6	29.8		98.4	30.7	13.4								54.3	22.9
1939	61.7	30.7		92.4	29.0	8/ 13.2								50.2	21.0
Average 1935-39	67.9	30.4		98.3	29.8	13.0								55.5	23.5
1940	51.7	29.0		80.7	22.7	8/ 11.3								46.7	19.3
1941	62.5	22.7		85.2	24.7	8/ 10.5	1.0						.4	48.6	20.2
1942	65.5	24.7		90.2	22.1	8/ 15.4	1.4						11/1.1	50.2	20.9
1943	71.1	22.1		93.2	23.3	8/ 15.3	1.9						11/1.8	50.9	21.6
1944	68.3	23.3		91.6	22.9	8/ 19.5	2.7						11/1.0	45.5	19.4
1945	64.7	22.9		87.6	19.5	17.7	2.3	.2					11/ .9	46.5	19.7
1946	66.8	19.5		86.3	20.9	16.9	2.4	.2					.3	45.6	18.0
1947*	59.2	20.9		80.1	18.0	14.0	1.5	.1					.2	46.3	17.8
	F. Dry edible beans, cleaned (calendar year)														
1935	1,334	690	46	2,070	830	132		37						1,071	8.4
1936	1,077	830	31	1,938	620	125		43						1,150	8.9
1937	1,494	620	66	2,180	1,000	130		43						1,007	7.8
1938	1,472	1,000	16	2,488	1,060	125		54						1,249	9.6
1939	1,425	1,060	15	2,500	1,070	8/ 122		90						1,218	9.2
Average 1935-39	1,360	840	35	2,235	916	127		53						1,139	8.8
1940	1,579	1,070	14	2,663	1,290	8/ 139		134						1,100	8.3
1941	1,710	1,290	25	3,025	1,270	8/ 150		88		88	206	294	60	1,163	8.8
1942	1,757	1,270	28	3,055	983	8/ 150		59	88	208	133	253	140	1,470	11.1
1943	1,944	983	125	3,052	896	8/ 184		22	208	445	358	595	13/193	1,162	9.0
1944	1,506	896	69	2,471	644	8/ 166		19	445	350	333	238	13/398	1,006	7.8
1945	1,195	644	34	1,873	448	138		67	350	25	232	-93	13/314	999	7.7
1946	1,474	448	20	1,942	503	133		50	25	---	53	28	13/ 20	1,208	8.7
1947*	1,520	503	20	2,043	520	140		130					13/100	1,153	8.0

Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Stocks beginning of period	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending stocks	Distribution: Nonfood use	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Military	Distribution: Civilian	Distribution: Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
	G. Canned soups (calendar year)													
1935	552	129	-	881	213		4						464	3.8
1936	600	213	-	813	287		5						541	4.2
1937	888	267	-	933	270		6						867	6.1
1938	720	270	-	990	279		8						705	5.4
1939	885	279	-	1,164	315		14						835	6.3
Average 1935-39	884	232	-	915	269		7						640	4.9
1940	900	315	-	1,215	303		10						902	6.6
1941	1,035	303	-	1,338	405		14						919	6.9
1942	840	408	-	1,245	258		14					5	968	7.3
1943	675	258	-	933	225		9			1	1	10	688	5.3
1944	890	227	-	1,117	225		13			3	3	10	865	6.7
1945	977	225	-	1,203	210		14			1	1	10	968	7.5
1946	1,434	210		1,644	399		24					4	1,217	8.8
1947*	1,000	399		1,399	350		12					6	1,031	7.2
	H. Canned baby foods (calendar year)													
1935	15	9	-	24	12								12	.1 2.1
1936	24	12	-	36	18								21	.2 3.8
1937	42	15	-	57	21								36	.3 8.0
1938	48	21	-	89	33								56	.3 5.9
1939	111	33	-	144	63								81	.6 13.1
Average 1935-39	48	18	-	88	29								37	.3 6.2
1940	81	63	-	144	48								98	.7 15.3
1941	128	48	-	174	78								95	.7 14.8
1942	165	78	-	243	90								163	1.2 22.4
1943	234	90	-	324	116								208	1.6 27.5
1944	308	116	-	422	153								269	2.1 31.0
1945	422	153	-	575	220								355	2.7 40.2
1948	452	220	-	682	295								387	2.8 45.4
1947*	400	295	-	695	298								400	2.8 42.1

1/ Total production of fresh vegetables given here include officially reported commercial production of 25 truck crop for fresh market shipment (Crop Reporting Board) plus rough estimates of other market and farm garden production for fresh sale and for home use on farms.

2/ Onions only.

3/ Data include asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, carrots, corn, kraut (including bulk), peas, pickles (including bulk), pimientos, potatoes, sweet potatoes, pumpkin and squash, spinach, other greens, tomatoes, tomato catsup and chili sauce, tomato juice and combination vegetable juice such as V-8 cocktail, tomato paste, tomato pulp and puree, tomato sauce, and mixed vegetables (a mixture of two or more vegetables).

4/ Includes packers' and wholesalers' stocks beginning 1942; previous data include packers' stocks only. Includes combination juices such as V-8 cocktail beginning 1942.

5/ Adjusted for transfer of 88 million pounds of tomato juice to UNRRA from military.

6/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, corn-cut, corn-on-cob, peas, peas and carrots (mixed), rhubarb, spinach, squash and miscellaneous. Pack data, 1937 through 1943 compiled from Western Canner and Packer; beginning in 1944, data are from National Association of Frozen Food Packers. Stock data are from Cold Storage Reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

7/ Includes quantities canned, dehydrated and used for starch.

8/ Arbitrarily adjusted to include net change in production estimate--to be revised when revised disposition data are available.

9/ Includes quantities disposed of under the Department of Agriculture's price support program, n.e.c.

10/ Excludes dehydrated potatoes: for the armed forces--5.2 mil. bu. in 1942, 6.1 in 1943, 18.3 in 1944, and 9.4 in 1945; for USDA--0.1 million bushels in 1942, 1.1 in 1943, 4.0 in 1944, 3.9 in 1945, 2.9 in 1946 and .5 in 1947.

11/ Excludes sweetpotatoes dehydrated for military use: 0.8 million bushels in 1942, 0.9 in 1943, 1.7 in 1944, and 1.0 in 1946.

12/ Non-food use column represents estimated quantity of seed required to plant acreage of the dry and fresh snap and lima bean crop for commercial market, processing, market gardens, farm gardens, and city gardens.

13/ Includes quantities used for civilian feeding.

* NOTE: DATA FOR 1947 ARE PRELIMINARY INDICATIONS BASED ON REPORTS FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS AND FORECASTS FOR BALANCE OF THE YEAR.

Table 19. Part 7 .- Wheat, Rye and Rice: Supply and distribution, 1935 to 1947*

Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Stocks beginning of period	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments and Dept. of Agriculture deliveries	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Other than food 1/	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Military services and relief	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Civilian food	Distribution: Civilian food per capita
	A. Wheat (calendar years)									
	Mil.bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil. bu.	Lb.
1935	628	432	27	1,087	428	8	190		461	216.1
1936	630	428	40	1,098	371	10	232		485	225.8
1937	874	371	9	1,254	533	50	197		474	219.4
1938	920	533	---	1,453	647	108	218		480	220.4
1939	741	647	---	1,388	606	93	211		478	217.8
Average 1935-39	759	482	15	1,256	517	54	209		476	220.0
1940	815	606	---	1,421	724	37	191		469	211.9
1941	942	724	6	1,672	1,000	36	150	2	484	219.2
1942	969	1,000	1	1,970	1,152	26	282	16	494	224.2
1943	844	1,152	49	2,045	818	50	643	35	499	231.2
1944	1,060	818	125	2,003	828	59	529	89	498	231.2
1945	1,108	828	7	1,943	682	180	414	159	508	235.0
1946	1,156	682	0	1,838	643	278	351	77	489	207.2
1947*	1,407	643	0	2,050	784	382	268	110	506	211.0
	B. Rye (calendar years)									
	Mil.bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
1935	56.9	19.2	9.7	85.8	33.4	---	44.8		7.6	3.3
1936	24.2	33.4	3.9	61.5	16.9	---	37.6		7.0	3.0
1937	48.9	16.9	0.2	66.0	23.0	4.3	32.3		6.4	2.8
1938	56.0	23.0	---	79.0	34.4	3.3	35.0		6.3	2.7
1939	38.6	34.4	---	73.0	31.5	0.1	34.5		6.9	2.9
Average 1935-39	44.9	25.4	2.8	73.1	27.9	1.5	36.9		6.8	2.9
1940	39.7	31.5	---	71.2	31.1	1.1	31.7		7.3	3.1
1941	43.9	31.1	9.9	84.9	39.9	0	38.1	---	6.9	2.9
1942	52.9	39.9	0.4	93.2	50.4	0.3	34.7	---	7.8	3.3
1943	28.7	2/ 50.4	2.0	81.1	34.6	0.5	36.7	---	9.3	4.0
1944	22.5	3/ 42.1	10.8	75.4	25.6	0.6	41.3	---	7.9	3.4
1945	24.0	3/ 25.6	2.7	52.3	13.3	5.5	24.9	1.0	7.6	3.3
1946	18.7	3/ 13.3	1.0	33.0	8.5	3.6	14.8	---	6.1	2.4
1947 *	25.4	3/ 8.5	1.5	35.4	16.0	0.4	13.0	0.1	5.9	2.3
	C. Rice, milled (marketing year) 4/									
	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1935	1,125	174	23	1,322	53	434	122		713	5.6
1936	1,155	53	17	1,225	84	374	102		665	5.2
1937	1,378	84	20	1,482	169	391	159		763	5.9
1938	1,519	169	11	1,699	151	644	140		764	5.9
1939	1,522	151	12	1,685	232	634	88		731	5.6
Average 1935-39	1,340	126	17	1,483	138	496	122		727	5.6
1940	1,530	232	12	1,774	262	626	111		775	5.9
1941	1,541	262	9	1,812	166	727	150		769	5.8
1942	1,462	166	8	1,636	18	730	165		723	5.4
1943	1,890	18	--	1,908	158	724	204	70	752	5.8
1944	1,943	158	--	2,106	5/161	864	357	85	639	4.9
1945	2,045	5/161	--	2,206	5/ 55	782	349	412	608	4.7
1946	2,044	5/ 55	--	2,099	5/ 48	1,004	299	200	548	4.1
1947*	2,168	5/ 48		2,216	5/ 19	1,149	275	73	700	4.9

1/ Other than food use of wheat and rye includes feed, seed, alcohol and industrial uses. Non-food use of rice includes seed, feed, and broken rice used by brewers (other than class called brewers' rice).
2/ Series 1935-43 farm stock plus commercial stocks, excluding interior mill and elevator stocks.
3/ Farm, commercial, and interior mill and elevator stocks.
4/ Marketing year beginning previous August in South and previous October in California. Unmilled rice converted on the basis of quantity of milled rice (heads, second heads and screenings, excluding brewers) produced annually from rough rice milled; converted separately for the southern states and California.
5/ Stocks include Government holdings outside of mills as follows: 2 mil. lbs. in August 1942; 115 in 1943; 143 in 1944; 4 in 1945 and less than 1 million in 1946 and 1947.

Table 19, Part 8 .- Corn, oats, and barley: Supply and distribution calendar years 1935-1947*

Year	Supply: January 1 stocks 1/	Supply: Production (grain only)	Supply: Imports	Supply: December 31 stocks 1/	Distribution: Total use in year	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments and Dept. of Agriculture deliveries 2/	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Other than food 3/	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Military including food in relief	Distribution: Domestic disappearance: Civilian food 4/	Distribution: Civilian food per capita
	A. Corn (grain only-calendar years)									
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
1935	872	2,001	43	1,408	1,508	1	1,375		132	57.7
1936	1,408	1,259	31	826	1,872	1	1,727		144	62.6
1937	826	2,349	86	1,707	1,554	6	1,412		136	58.8
1938	1,707	2,300	--	1,868	2,139	148	1,850		141	60.4
1939	1,868	2,342	--	2,041	2,169	33	1,989		147	62.5
Average 1935-39	1,336	2,050	32	1,570	1,848	38	1,670		140	60.4
1940	2,041	2,207	2	2,030	2,220	39	2,030		151	63.7
1941	2,030	2,414	1	2,182	2,263	32	2,069	2	160	67.6
1942	2,182	2,802	1	2,284	2,701	19	2,506	4	172	72.9
1943	2,284	2,668	--	1,986	2,966	12	2,779	8	167	72.2
1944	1,986	2,802	9	2,124	2,673	15	2,483	8	167	72.4
1945	2,124	2,594	1	1,904	2,815	22	2,614	9	170	73.4
1946	1,904	2,990	1	2,237	2,658	17	2,473	6	162	65.3
1947 *	2,237*	2,193	--	---	---	85	2,475	45	180	70.3
	B. Oats (calendar years)									
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
1935	369	1,210	10	821	768	1	738		29	7.2
1936	821	793	--	522	1,092	1	1,063		28	7.0
1937	522	1,177	--	734	965	8	930		27	6.7
1938	734	1,089	--	724	1,099	10	1,061		28	6.9
1939	724	958	4	615	1,071	1	1,042		28	6.8
Average 1935-39	634	1,045	3	683	999	4	967		28	6.9
1940	615	1,246	12	802	1,071	1	1,041		29	7.0
1941	802	1,183	6	760	1,231	8	1,193	1	29	7.0
1942	760	1,343	10	884	1,229	4	1,189	1	35	8.5
1943	884	1,140	81	751	1,354	5	1,305	4	40	9.9
1944	751	1,149	84	784	1,200	7	1,157	5	31	7.7
1945	784	1,536	56	1,065	1,311	11	1,254	6	40	9.9
1946	1,065	1,510	5	941	1,639	29	1,560	5	45	10.4
1947 *	941	1,232	2	---	---	10	1,310	7	45	10.0
	C. Barley (calendar years)									
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
1935	83	289	13	185	200	8	187		5	1.9
1936	185	148	16	99	250	7	238		5	1.9
1937	99	222	20	132	209	12	192		5	1.9
1938	132	257	3	169	223	16	203		4	1.5
1939	169	278	3	153	297	6	287		4	1.5
Average 1935-39	134	239	11	148	236	10	221		5	1.8
1940	153	311	3	180	287	3	280		4	1.4
1941	180	363	2	205	340	3	331	1	5	1.8
1942	205	429	7	245	396	2	385	3	6	2.2
1943	245	323	46	217	397	2	382	6	7	2.6
1944	217	276	42	213	322	4	305	7	6	2.2
1945	213	267	18	192	306	8	284	7	7	2.6
1946	192	263	4	176	283	6	268	1	8	2.8
1947 *	176	284	2	---	---	10	235	25	8	2.7

1/ Stocks on farms, at terminal markets 1935-42. Stocks in all positions, including stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, 1943 to date. For corn, also includes stocks owned by the government in steel and wooden bins. Data on stocks at interior mills elevators, and warehouses not available prior to April 1943.
2/ Department of Agriculture deliveries include grain equivalent of corn food products. Commercial exports include grain equivalent of corn meal.
3/ Includes feed, seed, alcohol, industrial uses.
4/ Includes corn products used in alcoholic beverages.

* NOTE: DATA FOR 1947 ARE PRELIMINARY INDICATIONS BASED ON REPORTS FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS AND FORECASTS FOR BALANCE OF THE YEAR.

Table 19, Part 9 - Peanuts: Supply and distribution, 1935-47*

Year	Supply and disposition, farmers' stock: Production picked and threshed 1/	Stocks beginning of period	Estimated supply	Disposition: Crushed for oil 2/	Seed, feed, and farm loss 1/	Farm household and local use	Cleaned and shelled 3/	Net imports or net exports(-), in-the-shell basis 4/	Change in stocks cleaned, shelled basis	Distribution of edible nuts, shelled basis: Total available for distribution 5/	Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1935	1,153	n.a.	1,153	182	151	52	768	6/	n.a.	529		529	4.1
1936	1,260	n.a.	1,260	211	139	31	879	2	n.a.	588		588	4.5
1937	1,233	n.a.	1,233	195	151	59	828	3	n.a.	574		574	4.4
1938	1,289	41	1,330	261	162	85	795	8	-29	602		602	4.6
1939	1,213	27	1,240	73	166	50	876	8	+29	573		573	4.3
Average 1935-39	1,229	n.a.	1,243	184	154	55	829	4		573		573	4.4
1940	1,767	75	1,842	558	161	84	991	6	+28	669		669	5.0
1941	1,475	48	1,523	220	263	99	910	-5	-41	689	50	639	4.8
1942	2,193	31	2,224	391	269	147	1,359	1	+50	922	100	822	6.3
1943	2,176	58	2,234	408	231	168	1,372	-32	+10	963	150	813	6.3
1944	2,081	55	2,136	7/275	237	166	7/1,418	-27	-10	1,014	200	814	6.3
1945	2,042	40	2,082	7/304	255	101	7/1,386	-67	+61	855	10	845	6.3
1946 8/	2,036	36	2,072	7/470	255	138	7/1,180	-265	-57	736	---	736	5.2
1947*	2,102	29	2,131	235	255	140	1,470	-500	---	716	---	716	5.0

1/ Crop years beginning as follows: Southwestern area, August 1; Southeastern area, September 1; Virginia-Carolina area, November 1.

2/ 1935-37, year beginning October.

3/ 1935-37, crop year.

4/ 1936-40, year beginning July.

5/ Estimated to be 64.5 percent of farmers' stock peanuts cleaned and shelled, farm household and local use, and net imports, adjusted for change in stocks of cleaned and shelled peanuts.

6/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

7/ Estimated crushings of No. 2 shelled peanuts (converted to farmers' stock basis) deducted from reported quantity cleaned and shelled and added to reported quantity of farmers' stock peanuts crushed.

8/ Preliminary.

Table 19, Part 10 - Sugar, raw value: Supply and distribution, calendar years, 1935-47*

Year	Supply: Production 1/	Stocks beginning of period 1/ 2/	Receipts from: Foreign sources	Territories	Total supply	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments 3/	Department of Agriculture net purchases for export	Stocks end of period 1/ 2/	Domestic disappearance: Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita (refined)
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Pounds
1935	1,583	4/2,997	2,763	1,815	9,158	139		4/2,417		6,602	96.4
1936	1,807	4/2,417	2,999	1,868	9,091	80		4/2,308		6,703	97.2
1937	1,821	4/2,308	3,280	1,883	9,292	93		4/2,557		6,642	95.8
1938	2,207	4/2,557	3,073	1,810	9,647	83		4/2,919		6,645	95.0
1939	2,321	3,111	2,975	1,872	10,279	150		3,221		6,908	98.0
Average 1935-39	1,948	2,678	3,018	1,849	9,493	109		2,684		6,700	96.5
1940	2,104	3,221	3,006	1,855	10,186	195		3,228		6,763	95.2
1941	2,090	3,228	3,997	1,851	11,166	94	---	3,627	95	7,350	103.7
1942	2,141	3,627	1,927	1,607	9,302	55	184	2,537	424	6,102	86.3
1943	1,551	2,537	3,432	1,511	9,011	18	474	2,221	730	5,568	80.4
1944	1,512	2,221	3,928	1,548	9,209	24	317	1,696	1,014	6,158	89.1
1945	1,667	1,696	3,227	1,646	8,236	34	5/ 175	1,826	6/ 1,094	5,107	73.6
1946	1,900	1,826	2,696	1,504	7,926	258	7/ 139	1,848	9/ 119	8/ 5,562	74.8
1947*	2,200	1,848	3,960	1,796	9,804	300	15	2,100	9/ 115	7,274	94.9

1/ Data from Sugar Branch, PMA, Department of Agriculture.

2/ Includes invisible stocks in the hands of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers.

3/ Includes sugar used in manufacture of other commodities for export; 1942 to date, quantities delivered for export.

4/ Does not include mainland cane stocks.

5/ Excludes 76,000 short tons passing through the U. S. but not officially reported as imports.

6/ Includes 146,000 short tons shipped commercially for military relief feeding; but does not include purchase abroad of about 133,000 short tons not entering into domestic supplies.

7/ Excludes 11,000 short tons shipped direct from Cuba.

8/ Difference from "Allocation Audit" arises from difficulties in estimating raw value of imports, waste, loss, etc.

9/ Includes 4 thousand short tons for civilian relief.

* NOTE: DATA FOR 1947 ARE PRELIMINARY-INDICATIONS BASED ON REPORTS FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS AND FORECASTS FOR BALANCE OF THE YEAR.

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Table 20. - Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States, 1946-47 by months
(Index numbers 1935-39 = 100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruit and vegetables: Fresh	Fruit and vegetables: Canned	Fruit and vegetables: Dried	Sugar and Sweets	Beverages	All foods	Consumer price index
1946	161	169	165	152	125	191	141	190	144	140	160	139
Jan.	131	172	136	126	109	193	130	169	126	125	141	130
Feb.	131	144	137	125	110	193	131	170	127	125	140	130
March	131	139	137	126	110	196	130	169	132	125	140	130
April	133	138	137	126	113	200	129	170	135	125	142	131
May	134	140	139	126	115	200	128	172	136	125	143	132
June	134	147	148	126	122	197	128	172	136	125	146	133
July	174	161	179	138	126	202	131	176	138	126	166	141
Aug.	187	174	180	180	135	186	141	183	140	127	171	144
Sept.	188	193	187	151	137	181	149	186	142	162	174	146
Oct.	191	215	202	148	138	179	155	199	168	166	180	149
Nov.	204	202	198	244	141	182	168	252	170	168	188	152
Dec.	198	201	201	207	142	181	173	268	175	176	186	153
1947												
Jan.	199	182	190	202	143	184	174	269	176	178	184	153
Feb.	197	170	183	201	144	189	173	270	178	183	182	153
March	208	175	188	219	148	199	173	271	179	187	190	156
April	203	176	179	228	153	201	173	270	179	190	188	156
May	204	179	172	200	154	210	172	268	179	189	188	156
June	217	183	172	188	155	208	170	263	180	181	190	157
July	220	203	179	182	155	204	168	264	180	181	193	158
Aug.	228	212	184	178	156	202	166	263	180	182	197	4/

Index numbers from Bureau of Labor Statistics and rounded to the nearest whole number by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
1/ Includes chicken and fish, 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter.
4/ Not available.

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